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... 1.00—Half the amt 50c
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...UTTON.
...per lb. ... 7c
... 5c
... 8c
...Lamb, per lb 8c to 12½c
BUTCHER AND PACKER,
...RST STREET.
...RENDON HOTEL
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$1.00 a Day.
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...e mouth, is also unequalled for
...Sold by all druggists.
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...ness Be...
We guarantee it to be equal to leather for straight driving, and in dry places, while the wet ergo cost is one-third less. In damp places it is far superior.
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The Sunday Oregonian.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 25. PORTLAND, OREGON, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1889. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ELEVEN MORE SAFE

Survivors of the Alaskan Land Near the Siuslaw.

ONE MAN LOST IN THE EFFORT

Tossed in an Open Boat For Three Nights and Two Days.

FOUR OF THE MEN ARE VERY ILL

The Chief Cook Arrives at Eugene City, and the Others Will Soon Follow—A List of the Survivors—Where are the Others?

EUGENE, Ore., May 18.—Mr. Taylor, the mail carrier between Eugene and Florence, seventy miles distant, brings news of the safe arrival of eleven of the crew of the wrecked steamer Alaskan. His account is meagre, and is as follows:

After leaving the ship, the men were tossed in a fearful manner by the great storm, the sea for some hours breaking over them and continually wetting them. They came near land at Cape Perpetua, about fourteen miles north of Siuslaw harbor, on Thursday noon, but were unable to land their boat on account of the huge breakers, and also on account of the rocky nature of the coast at that point. After carefully considering the matter, they concluded to try to swim to shore. All were successful except one poor fellow, who, after enduring the horrible suffering of two nights and three days on the open ocean, lost his life.

During the time they were out all they had to eat was six cans of peaches.

Four of the survivors are at the house of a rancher near the cape, and are quite ill from the effects of drinking salt water. They were only stopped from drinking unlimited quantities by the force of the others. Six of the survivors are at Florence, destitute, and are being kindly cared for by the people of that town.

The eleventh man is on his way to Eugene, and will arrive here Sunday noon, when full particulars can be learned. The mail carrier was unable to recall the names of any of the survivors. The OREGONIAN correspondent will send a full interview to-morrow afternoon.

A SURVIVOR'S STORY.

Ed Ward, the Chief Cook, Reaches Eugene Shortly Before Midnight.

EUGENE CITY, May 18.—11:30 P. M.—Ed Ward, chief cook of the ill-fated steamer Alaskan, and one of the eleven that landed at Florence early Wednesday morning, arrived in this city a few moments ago.

An OREGONIAN correspondent saw him for a few minutes at the Oregon & California railroad station where a party is being organized for the purpose of starting to the relief of the men at Florence. He said:

"There were eleven persons in the boat I escaped in. They are:

E. A. Carlsson, seaman.
M. Kelaher, coal passer.
James McKinley, or McGarry, coal passer.
Mike McLain, oiler.
Edward Sharples, coal passer.
Harry Johnson, seaman.
Jack, or G. H. Ross, coal passer.
Edward Wenzle, second cook.
Ed Baros; name doubtful.
J. Murray; name doubtful.

"Owing to the excitement that prevailed when we left the Alaskan, which was in the act of sinking, I am unable to state for a certainty how the other boat or boats got away. I think there was another cut loose at the time we left the vessel's side, but who it contained I am unable to state. After pulling about half an hour we passed another boat from the Alaskan about 200 yards distant. It was moonlight and we tried to keep in sight of it, but could not. This was the last we saw of the boat or any one else from the steamer.

"We kept on pulling for the shore and were rewarded by sighting land about 12 o'clock noon. We redoubled our efforts and pulled hard for shore but darkness overtaking us we were afraid to try to land, owing to the heavy breakers which might dash us on the rocks. We rested on our oars until Tuesday morning, when we again pulled for the shore, landing about 5:30 o'clock.

"The landing was very difficult. We had to watch our chance and take a large wave which would reach the shore before breaking. At last getting a chance, we put out, landing among the rocks. As soon as we struck we abandoned the boat and jumped in the water, the wave washing us up high and dry on the beach.

"Strange to say, we escaped uninjured. We were entirely destitute, and suffering greatly from want of food, drink, and exposure. The people of Florence supplied us with food and clothing, for which we are unable to sufficiently thank them. We are now in good enough condition to go on to Portland. The boat we took on leaving the Alaskan was life boat No. 3."

The Oregon & California people of this city, acting under instruction from Manager Richard Koehler, and the citizens of Eugene are preparing to do all in their power to assist the survivors. They are, as can well be imagined, suffering considerably, but have been provided comfortable quarters. All hands will probably be brought to this city to-morrow.

Ward is considerably fatigued from his tramp from Florence to this city, and, owing to the lateness of the hour, it is impossible to obtain more than the above particulars.

A Maryland Editor's Clamors.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The name of General Felix Agnus, proprietor of the Baltimore American, the leading Southern republican newspaper, is being freely discussed in connection with the Russian mission, to succeed the late Allen Thorndyke Rice. General Agnus was a great soldier, is an eminent editor and natural diplomat. Maryland republicans have received no recognition for places outside of the state so far under the administration, and the appointment of General Agnus would be very gratifying to them. General Agnus is a native of France and a warm personal friend of General Boulanger. The red and white wines which were used at Agnus's banquet to the president and members of the cabinet near Baltimore on Wednesday last were sent as a compliment by General Boulanger, who is now in exile in London.

Arrested for Using Private Franks.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Postoffice Inspectors Arrington, Maxwell and Troy last night arrested Charles D. Poston, of this city, in the act of using the franks of Senator Stewart, of Nevada, and Delegate Smith, of Arizona, on private mail matter.

When taken before United States Commissioner Mills, Poston admitted his guilt, waived examination, and was held in default of $2000 bonds.

Poston is about 60, and says he was once a delegate in congress, and later register of the land office at Florence, Arizona.

A Land Claim Finally Settled.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The president today signed a patent for the Cœur d'Alene mission claim in Idaho territory, containing 320 acres, in favor of Joseph M. Cotaldo, superior general of the Rocky mountain missions of the society of Jesus. The case has been pending in the general land office for the last ten years.

A SENSATION AT LIVERPOOL.

A Niece of Jeff Davis Arrested for Poisoning Her Husband.

LONDON, May 18.—Mrs. Maybrich, a niece Jefferson Davis, and a French Canadian aristocrat by birth, has been arrested at Liverpool on the charge of poisoning her husband.

Maybrich's brother Michael, known as Stephen Adams, a musical composer, and the other relatives hesitated to act on the reports circulated as to the cause of his death. To-day the county magistrate, Colonel Biddell, accompanied by the police, went to the Maybrich residence. They were told that the lady was ill in bed. Medical men were summonded, and after an examination they pronounced her fit to hear the charge.

Her sister demanded to know the nature of the evidence. The chief of police responded that he had grave evidence that the woman had given arsenic to her husband from time to time.

The officials went to the bedroom where the woman lay, haggard but composed. The magistrate directed that she be removed to Kirkdale jail, where she is now being attended by her doctors and a nurse.

The case has caused a great sensation.

A FATAL STREET FIGHT

Three Men Mortally Wounded in an Arkansas Town.

ONE OF THE VICTIMS THE SHERIFF

And Another the City Marshal—A Wrong Man Shot—Murder at a Dance—A Southern Mob Fired Upon.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 18.—A telegram just received from Forest City, Ark., says that B. M. Wilson, sheriff of St. Francis county, Frank Folbigre, city marshal, and Thomas Parham were killed in a street fight yesterday.

For several days past excitement has been at a high pitch there over the school election. To-day a large crowd assembled in the vicinity of the polls.

The fight was begun by the friends of the two negroes, A. W. Neely and G. W. Ingram, both of whom had been making speeches during the campaign. Some one knocked Neely down, and he ran to Captain John Parham for protection. Marshal Folbere came up, and was talking in an excited manner with Parham, when Tom Parham, a son of the captain, came running down stairs from the county office, and without a word fired at Marshal Folbere, inflicting a mortal wound.

As Folbere was falling, he fired two shots, killing Tom Parham. Several other shots were fired during the excitement, and one of these struck and fatally injured Sheriff Wilson, who was running toward the scene of the affray. It is said that the shot which struck him was fired by Neely.

Intense excitement prevails. Ingram, who is the coroner of the county, was waited on by a body of the citizens and invited to leave town, which he did.

Neely and a few companions are in a building on Washington street, surrounded by armed men. The people hold Neely responsible for the whole affair. Everybody able to bear arms have been on duty since the trouble, and to-night the town is being patrolled by armed men for fear of an outbreak on the part of some faction.

THE WRONG MAN SHOT.

Fatally Wounded by an Excited Policeman in Pursuit of a Crazy Drunk.

JOLIET, Ill., May 18.—A man named Barry Koehler, while crazy with drink, ran amuck through the streets of the city last night.

In his course he shot and seriously wounded a lady, Miss Della Hart. A crowd gathered and began to search for him among some freight cars. Just then a freight train moved past, and at the open door of one of the cars a man was seen. The crowd yelled out that it was Koehler, and an excited policeman fired at him, inflicting a fatal wound in the head. Then it was discovered that the wounded man was not Koehler, but William Hansen, of Chicago, on his way to Oklahoma.

Koehler was captured this morning.

KILLED AT A DANCE.

The Negro Murderer Threatened With Lynching.

KANSAS CITY, May 18.—The *Journal's* special from Beatrice, Neb., says: Chauncey West, a dealer in fruit trees, was shot and killed at a dance last night by William Carson, a negro.

The murderer was arrested, and to-night a mob of 100 is breaking into the jail.

Sheriff Davis ordered the crowd to disperse, but at 10 o'clock the crowd was still there. A rope was secured, and an attempt at lynching may follow.

Nine Persons Drowned.

VICKSBURG, Miss., May 18.—A fatal accident occurred near the Foot of West Pass late this evening to a party of negroes returning in a skiff from across the river. A high wind stirred up the waves, and the people in the boat became frightened, and it was capsized. Nine of the ten passengers were drowned.

Fired on the Mob.

NATCHEZ, Miss., May 18.—At Harrisburg last night a mob went to the jail to take out and lynch Wm. Fighleman, a murderer.

The sheriff had a posse in the jail, and several volleys were exchanged before the mob dispersed. One man was killed and a number were slightly wounded.

Arrested for Blackmailing.

CHICAGO, May 18.—John A. Cosgrove and wife have been arrested by Federal authorities on complaint of C. S. Smith, of Los Angeles, Cal., charged with using the mails for purposes of blackmail. The authorities decline to give particulars, but say the case is an important one.

A Negro Burglar Lynched.

MONROE, La., May 18.—While the sheriff of Caldwell parish was returning to Columbia last night with a negro, who had been arrested for burglary, he was met by a mob who took the prisoner from his charge and hanged him to a tree.

Ben Butler and Admiral Porter.

NEW YORK, May 18.—General Ben Butler in a letter to the *Sun*, says: "I think I can bear abuse by the same person which Grant and Welles had to stand." He referred to a letter of January 14, 1865, from Porter to Welles, in which the former attacked Grant. This letter was published on December 2, 1870, by the *Sun*, after Grant had nominated Porter as admiral. Porter denied the authenticity of the letter, but afterward admitted to Grant orally and in writing that it was genuine. As Grant told Porter, the letter made him lose his faith in human nature. Porter again denied the authenticity of the letter a few days ago.

The Knights of Honor.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 18.—The supreme lodge of the Knights of Honor to-day decided that hereafter benefits shall not be paid to the heirs of members who commit suicide, and the subordinate lodges were instructed to rid themselves of habitual drunkards and all other characters addicted to vicious habits that hasten death.

The Pierre & Black Hills Railroad.

PIERRE, Dak., May 18.—A surveying party passed over into the Sioux reservation this morning to begin locating the line of the Pierre & Black Hills railroad to Puget sound. The Illinois Central railroad is understood to be backing the scheme.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad, the dining-car route for all points East. Office, No. 121 First street, corner Washington.

THE FIELD OF SPORT.

Seattle Defeats the Standards by a Score of 15 to 14.

THE REGATTA ON PUGET SOUND

O'Connor Easily Wins the Championship Sculling Race.

PETERSON MAKES A GOOD SECOND

Fine Weather and a Large Attendance the Features—Results of Yesterday's Baseball Games—Racing Events—Etc.

SEATTLE, W. T., May 18.—The game to-day between the Seattles and Standards of Portland resulted in a victory for the former, by a score of 16 to 15. The game was a very poor exhibition of ball playing until the end of the sixth inning, when the game stood 14 to 12 in favor of the Seattles. Then some very good work was done, and at the beginning of the ninth the Portlands were one ahead of the Seattles. With two men out in the last half of the ninth he Seattle men made two runs and won the game. The batteries were Landes and McCarthy for Portland, and Ganzell and Green for Seattle. Ganzell is a brother of the famous Detroit pitcher, and played his first game on the coast to-day. He throws a swift ball, but the Portland men seemed to have but little difficulty in batting him. Calhoun, who was released in Portland last week, played second base for Seattle. He made his usual errors, but made a good record at the bat. Fifteen hundred people witnessed to-day's game.

SCHUMACHER AND THE JAP TO WRESTLE.

To-day Peter Schumacher, champion wrestler of the Northwest, and Matsada Sorakichi, the noted Japanese wrestler, signed articles to wrestle for $500 a side. The match is to take place within six weeks. Graeco-Roman style will prevail. The Jap has been in Seattle during the past week, giving wrestling exhibitions in a variety theater, with Jimmie Faulkner, whom Schumacher threw twice.

THE TACOMA REGATTA.

O'Conner, the Champion, Defeats Peterson, Hamm and Others.

TACOMA, May 18.—Perfect weather greeted the crowds who came to-day to witness the first regatta on Puget sound. The waters of Commencement bay were calm and quiet, though there was just enough breeze in the early part of the afternoon to cause the yachts and sailing skiffs, which were out in great force, to move about the bay at a lively pace. Every steamer that could be pressed into service was crowded with people, all anxious to witness every event. The wharves were black with people, and the hills were covered with the multitudes who were eagerly watching the races from the most eligible points of view. The number of people who were present has been variously estimated at from 20,000 to 25,000, with the probability that 21,000 would be about the figure.

There was some delay in starting, but eventually the ships' boats got in line for the first event. This was won by the crew of the ship Two Brothers, that of the bark Sumatra second, and the J. B. Brown third.

The next race was three Whitehall boats, in which the Fairy was first, Ella second, J. B. Walker third.

Then came the double-scull race, won by Dan Frazier and George Smith, with Thomas Humphreys and Amos Cummings second.

The double-scull skiff race was won by the Belfast, with the Lunericks second.

The canoe race was forfeited to C. Anderson on a foul.

Patrick Doyle won the duck punt, the ship's crew failing to catch the punt.

THE CHAMPION WINS.

Then came the event of the day, the single-scull race, for a purse of $1000. O'Connor had been barred from all the pools, and Peterson was the favorite for the first place, with Hamm and Lee equal for second. The turning flags had drifted in with the tide, leaving the course only two and a quarter, instead of three miles, as it should have been. Hamm's flag had drifted some fifty or sixty feet less than the others, giving him twice that distance further to row.

O'Connor forged slightly ahead at the start, and turned his flag first, with the tide in his favor, in five minutes. Lee turned immediately after, and Peterson followed third, with Hamm last. After turning Peterson made a spurt and forged a little ahead of the champion, who, however, quickly recovered his lead, and kept it up to the finish, coming in in 14:02, with Peterson second, 14:04. Hamm made a splendid effort after turning his flag, and caught up with Lee, and for some time the two boats kept even. It was not till near the end of the course that Hamm finally forged a little ahead, coming in in 14:14, with Lee following in 14:15.

The race throughout was well contested, and the regatta was a greater success than the most sanguine of the committee had anticipated.

LEAGUE GAMES.

Philadelphia, Chicago, Pittsburg and Boston the Winners Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—The visitors were again defeated by Philadelphia this afternoon in a well contested game. Both pitchers were hit hard, but Buffinton was more effective when men were on bases. Philadelphia's fielding was perfect. Attendance, 7000. Score—Philadelphia 5, Indianapolis 4. Batteries—Philadelphia, Buffinton and Clements, Indianapolis, Boyle and Myers.

AN EXCITING GAME OF ELEVEN INNINGS.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Eleven innings were necessary to decide the game this afternoon, and the Chicagos won on Ryan's single base on balls and two sacrifice hits. Interest was at fever heat all through the contest, and the two clubs forged ahead of each other four times. Van Haltren's work was a feature. Score—Washington 13, Chicago 11. Batteries—Washington, Haddock and Ebright; Chicago, Gumbert, Dwyer and Sommers.

THE GIANTS DOWNED BY PITTSBURG.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The Giants were beaten by Pittsburg this afternoon after a lively and sharply played game. Poor base running by O'Rourke and Whitney, and a bungling play by Ward did much to lose the game. Score—New York 2, Pittsburg 3. Batteries—New York, Welch and Brown; Pittsburg, Staley and Miller.

A GOOD GAME AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 18.—Good batting and fielding characterized the game this afternoon between the Boston and Cleveland clubs. Score—Boston 10, Cleveland 8. Batteries—Boston, Clarkson and Bennett; Cleveland, O'Brien and Zimmer.

ASSOCIATION GAMES.

CINCINNATI, May 18.—Cincinnati, 7; Baltimore, 5.

LOUISVILLE, May 18.—Columbus, 3; Louisville, 13.

KANSAS CITY, May 18.—Kansas City, 15; Athletics, 8.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—St. Louis, 3; Brooklyn, 5.

THE BICYCLING TOURNAMENT

CHICAGO, May 18.—The sixth day of the bicycle contest closed to-night. It was won by Ned Reading, of the Twenty-second infantry, of Fort Omaha, Neb.

The final score is as follows: Reading, 685 miles 4 laps; Knappe, of Denver, 685 miles 3 laps; John S. Prince, of Omaha, 685 miles; Morgan of England, 685 miles 2 laps; Albert Schock, of Chicago, 676 miles 2 laps.

RACING NOTES.

Summaries of the Events at Louisville and Gravesend.

LOUISVILLE, May 18.—This was the closing day of the Louisville Jockey Club races. The weather was fine, the attendance large and the track excellent.

All ages, mile—Valuable won, Tenacity second, Probus third; time, 1:43.

All ages, one and a quarter miles—Bade won, Montrose second, Loomis Bell third; time, 2:09¼.

Seven furlongs—Bravo won, Bridelight second, Amosa third; time, 1:30¼.

Three-year-olds and upwards, six furlongs—Tudor won, Bonita Bell second, Charles Bee third, time, 1:16¾.

GRAVESEND RACES.

NEW YORK, May 18.—At Gravesend to-day the weather was cool, the attendance very large and the track good.

Mile—Sam Wood won in 1:42¾, Long Island second, Madstone third.

Mile—Fides won in 1:42, Carnegie second, Paragon third.

Five-eighths of a mile—Ballarat won in 1:02¾, Lida second, Houston third.

Mile and a quarter—Cynosure won in 2:10½, Carroll second, Zephyrus third.

MRS. FERRY'S STORY.

She Claims To Be a Deeply Wronged Individual.

HER HUSBAND WAS A CRUEL BRUTE

His Jealousy Made Her Life Miserable and He Frequently Struck Her—A Purely Platonic Affection.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—The reports concerning the Ferry scandal, which have been telegraphed the OREGONIAN fully from Paris, seem to indicate that the husband of Mrs. Ferry is a most injured individual. To-day, however, some correspondence between Mrs. Ferry and her attorneys in this city was made public, which gives the affair a different aspect. One of the attorneys said that Mrs. Ferry had been a much maligned woman. As was mentioned some time ago, Ferry would not allow his wife to visit her lady friends, and if a gentleman of her acquaintance spoke to her, he became violently excited and used pretty strong language. Such Such was the condition of affairs when couple lived in this city.

The attorney then produced several letters, which he had received within a few days from Mrs. Ferry and her lawyers in that city.

The first letter was dated Paris, April 25, and the following are extracts from it, which give an entirely different version of the trouble from the one cabled from Paris:

"It was Mr. Ferry's desire and wish that we should go to Europe. I did not wish to go with him, as for some time past he had been treating me cruelly, and using violent language at every opportunity, until I became half crazy. Mr. Ferry gave his power of attorney to my father, W. B. Trafton, before we left Tacoma, and parted from him the best of friends. All the way from New York to Paris on the steamer he treated me without the least decency, scarcely allowing me to exchange ordinary civilities with our fellow-passengers. When we arrived at Paris, I, not being able to speak French, felt very lonely with my two daughters and son. Mr. Ferry one day brought Mr. LeClerc to our rooms at the hotel, and introduced him as a gentleman, who, being able to speak both French and English, would escort the girls and myself around Paris. We were very glad of the opportunity, and accepted Mr. LeClerc's kind offices. For several days we went around Paris under his escort, until I noticed that Mr. Ferry began to assume an air of jealousy whenever he saw Mr. LeClerc in my company. He finally told me that I was getting too familiar with LeClerc, and when I denied it, swore in the most outrageous terms.

"Then Le Clerc did not visit us for several days, and sent a note to say that he was sick. I went to his rooms, and had scarcely been their ten minutes, seated by his bedside, before the door was burst open by Mr. Ferry, accompanied by a French policeman. Mr. Ferry made all sorts of vile charges against me in the presence of this policeman, and I absolutely deny that I ever committed any wrong, or intended to do so in any way. I returned to our hotel, but found the entrance to my room barred by a policeman, who said that Mr. Ferry would not permit me to take anything, or to enter the rooms. As it is impossible for a person to gain a lodging without baggage at any first-class hotel in Paris, I was obliged to get a room for the night at a small hotel.

The following day Mr. Ferry's attorneys came to the hotel, and demanded that I should sign a document, in which I was to acknowledge having broken my marriage vows, that I had been guilty of acts of infidelity with LeClerc. It also stated that if I consented to a divorce he would pay me $10,000, and allow me $50 a month to maintain my children. I absolutely refused to sign the paper, and the attorneys then threatened me with arrest, and that they would have me confined in the lazaretto as a common woman.

"I absolutely deny," the letter concludes, "that I have ever been guilty of any act of infidelity against Mr Ferry."

A letter from Henry Cochand, the Parisian attorney engaged by Mrs Ferry, has also been received by the attorneys here. It corroborate Mrs. Ferry's letter, and also states that on April 26 Ferry, at the door of the United States consulate, endeavored to strike his wife with an umbrella, but was prevented by the bystanders. He made a threat to kill her, and abused her with such vehemence that a police officer arrested him.

The French attorney also asked the advice of his American confreres on the case. It appears that evidence is not wanting to prove that Ferry himself has been guilty of indiscretions in the gay French capital, and his flight to London at the end of April is regarded in Paris as being suspicious. On May 1 a French court declined to grant a divorce to Ferry, on the ground that it had no jurisdiction.

Mrs. Ferry's attorneys here state that she will commence an action for divorce in the United States. Ferry, however, will probably go to Washington territory and endeavor to have the case heard in Tacoma.

Mrs. Ferry is in no wise in financial straits, as she owns property in Oregon and Washington territory, her father, W. B. Trafton, acting as her agent.

One peculiar feature of the case is that both of the girls of the Ferry family are adopted. One of them, it is reported was left on Ferry's door steps at Portland, Or.

BLOODSHED PREVENTED.

Pilotel Challenges Rochefort, Who Draws a Pistol on Him.

LONDON, May 18.—While Henri Rochefort, accompanied by friends, was walking in Regents street to-night, he met M. Pilotel. Angry words were exchanged, and Pilotel threatened to strike Rochefort unless he assented to a duel.

Rochefort drew a revolver and was about to fire at Pilotel when a bystander seized the weapon.

A policeman arrested the two men and took them to the station, where Pilotel charged Rochefort with assault. Rochefort was bailed.

THE SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIANS.

An Animated Debate Over the Acceptance of a Committee Report.

CHATTANOOGA, May 18.—The Southern Presbyterian general assembly to-day had an animated discussion over the question of what disposition to make of the report of the committee appointed to confer with the committee from the Northern assembly in regard the union of the two churches. Finally the report was referred to a special committee which will report Tuesday.

AFFAIRS IN BERLIN.

Remarkable Success of the Samoan Conference.

THE AMERICANS ARE VICTORIOUS

Every Important Claim Has Been Conceded by the Germans.

A BRIEF STATEMENT BY PHELPS

The Visitors the Recipients of Many Social Courtesies—The Strikers Find a Firm Ally in Emperor William.

BERLIN, May 18.—The fourth session of the Samoan conference was held yesterday. The meeting was called to order shortly after 2 o'clock, by Herbert Bismarck, who has presided at all the meetings, in accordance with the established custom that the highest representative of the government of the country in which the conference is held shall preside.

The proceedings were almost entirely formal. They consisted chiefly in listening to the reports of the various sub-committees, which have been holding daily sessions ever since the conference met. At these meetings the real work of the conference has been transacted.

As nearly as can be learned, the American commissioners have succeeded in carrying the important points that they set out to obtain. Indeed, so prevalent is this feeling in Berlin that the Berlin press and other influential papers in Germany complain of the success of the Americans.

While the greatest secrecy in regard to the proceedings is maintained, and heretofore nothing much beyond the fact that the meetings had been held was known, it can now be stated that, excepting the question of indemnity for the German sailors killed and beheaded by the Samoans, and one or two other minor points, the work of the commission is over. It is thought that the restoration of Malietoa to power is assured, and that of the tripartite government in Samoa, for which the American commissioners contested against the German plan for one representative to be selected by the three powers, will surely be put into effect. It is also more than likely that the commission has decided in favor of the absolute independence of Samoa, as soon as the people there demonstrate their ability to go alone.

The indemnity question is yet to come up. It may prolong the meetings some weeks, but this is believed to be the only point on which there is likely to be any serious contest. The question of Klein's correction with the affair in which the German sailors were killed has never come up, nor is there any likelihood of its doing so. Neither will the commission hear testimony of any kind.

During the past meetings of the conference and committees, the only points of difference have been between the Germans and Americans, the attitude of the English members being neutral. Their influence generally has been cast with a view to settling the question as expeditiously as possible. They have, however, been strongly in favor of having a protestant for King of Samoa, which is thought to indicate their preference for Malietoa, who was trained in an English protestant college.

The most important work of the conference has been done by what is known as the working committee, consisting of Dr. Krauel, assistant secretary of state for Germany, and Scott and Bates, and to which Greene and Phelps were added as advisers, the first named, on account of his long experience in British commercial affairs, and the last named because of his long experience in America with the tariff and of his experience in establishing government in one of the discordant elements in Louisiana. The duty of this committee has been the preparation of material for the general conference. In this class was the plan to settle the dispute concerning land titles in Samoa. The German, French and American inhabitants of Samoa have been acquiring land so fast in Apia that little remains for the natives and it is claimed that their titles in many instances are doubtful, as the land was given to them by irresponsible natives in exchange for liquor and trifles.

This committee was also entrusted with the work of settling the form of the government at Apia. It is rumored that the plan agreed upon is that America, Germany and England shall each appoint a representative and that three more members of the board of control shall be chosen by the rate payers. No liquor shall be sold to the natives, although foreigners can have such stores as they choose in their private houses. Fire arms are only to be sold to the government, and then only under certain restrictions, which prevents their use except for keeping the peace.

A plan for giving the Samoans a revenue has also been devised, which provides for the re-establishment of their right to impose import and export duties, which right is taken from them by the existing Samoan treaty.

It is understood that the representatives of the three governments have expressed confidence of being able to obtain from their governments this concession to help the Samoans.

The stay of the American commissioners in Berlin is being made very pleasant. They are overwhelmed with social attentions from distinguished residents. One of the pleasantest incidents which has occurred was a call they made on Prince Bismarck, at his request, which was a special mark of consideration, as the prince, being in feeble health, rarely goes out or receives any one.

A STATEMENT BY PHELPS.

To a representative of the Associated Press, who called on him to-day Mr. Phelps said: "The proceedings of the conference I cannot disclose, but I may say through you to America, that nothing is interfering with the successful conclusion of our labors but the cry of the European press that Germany is giving up everything. This charge is persistently made, and is naturally irritating to our co-laborers. Moreover, this is not true. Mutual concessions have been made. Germany is no more willing than America to yield anything that would ensure Samoan independence and give the natives a better chance. This is the prime impulse of the German, as well as of the American delegation."

The best indications that the conference is nearing a successful close is found in the fact that the emperor has invited all of the members to a reception at the Schloss on Monday. Only a few days ago the delegates were informed that audience could not be given earlier than the 27th inst. The proceedings at yesterday's sitting showed such progress toward an assured settlement on every point that Prince Bismarck decided to expedite the reception.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

The emperor is impatient at the delay in bringing about peace between the miners and employers, and has directed the president of Westphalia to convey to the mining companies his emphatic desire to accelerate the compromise. It is reported that the president has resigned, the emperor blaming him for allowing affairs to drift, and also for sending out false reports as to the encounters between the strikers and the military.

Dr. Hintzpeter, who is now, by command of the emperor, making a tour of the strike districts, in order to hear both sides, is charged to warn the mine owners that the government will resent their action if they refuse to grant the essential claims of the men.

The power of the government to make the employers feel the weight of its displeasure lies at hand. The mine owners have obtained during recent years many favors. They have secured special tariffs throughout Germany, and have been granted low freight rates to Hamburg, Bremen, Belgium and Holland, in order to enable them to compete with English coal. These privileges are readily available if the companies are contumacious.

While the state of the mines is in a most prosperous condition, that of the men is yearly more wretched. Public feeling is becoming more and more pronounced in favor of the men. The paralysis of the iron and steel industries, consequent upon the lack of sufficient coal, intensifies the feeling of discontent existing outside the coal district.

A SPEECH BY BISMARCK.

In the reichstag to-day, when the aged workman's insurance bill came up for the third reading, Prince Bismarck made an acrid speech. He said that he was not surprised that the socialists, Freisinnige party and the Poles opposed the bill, but he had not expected that the conservatives would assume a hostile attitude toward proposals affecting the innermost depths of the whole empire.

In concluding, he said: "I wish the bill to be disposed of before the next elections, for no one knows whether we shall have as much leisure next year as now."

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Americans Need Not Hasten Across the Atlantic.

THERE IS A GREAT DEAL OF DELAY

And the French Authorities Seem To Be Responsible for It—Too Much Red Tape About Complimentary Tickets.

[Copyrighted by the Associated Press.]

PARIS, May 18.—Americans coming to the exposition need not make excessive haste. Although President Carnot ceremoniously opened the exposition on the appointed day, it is up to this writing fragmentary.

The great belts in the machinery place have not yet started a lathe. The moveable railway, which was laid in flexible routes all through the grounds, was taken up on the eve of the opening to clear the official path, and lend an air of completeness to the grounds. It has not been put down again.

Not one section of the fine art exhibition is complete. Only two catalogues are out, the French decennial and the British. Neither is satisfactory. So far as present information justifies an opinion, there is no good reason why American visitors should see any catalogue except the American, unless they have special persons for doing so.

Various causes are assigned for the delay in all of the departments. The American land has had nothing to do. The fight for the control of stock at the election is over, and Villard has 201,700 shares out of a total of 400,000. He added that there will be nothing new in the affairs of the company until the election at Portland, Oregon, in June.

The other party to which belong Elijah Smith, Sidney Dillon, Fredrick L. Ames and other well-known men, claim that they own a majority of the stock and that Villard cannot possibly vote 201,700 shares unless he had issued some of the remainder of the proposed $10,000,000 of preferred stock in spite of the injunction.

The opposition issued a joint call for proxies this morning, and stated their policy to be in favor of an amicable arrangement with the Northern Pacific, St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba and the Union Pacific, including its connecting lines, the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company.

CAUSE ON THE CORNER.

The *Evening Post* says the corner was undoubtedly brought about unanimously. Primarily, the contest for the control of the property is responsible for it. Many of the biggest houses in the street thought, when the buying for the control was over, the price would fall back, and they considered the selling of it for delivery after the closing of the books as safe speculation. This is what they did, and they now find that all the floating stock had been bought for election purposes, and the owners of it don't intend to part with it at present.

THE O. R. & N.

A Villard Director Says the Short Line Will Be Made to Suffer.

NEW YORK, May 18.—A director of the O. R. & N. is quoted as saying: "I understand President Adams has written to Villard saying he does not propose to pay the guarantee on the O. R. & N. Suppose he does not? When we had the road it earned 6 per cent. dividends. Cannot we do it again? Since Adams took it, the O. R. & N. earnings have run down, and Oregon Short Line earnings have run up. The road which will suffer most now will be the Short Line. Villard's party means to build up the O. R. & N. and Northern Pacific. The conditions under which the O. R. & N. has been operated under the lease will be reversed."

There is a sensational rumor that "Deacon" Stephen V. White, former millionaire and ex-congressman, lost the balance of his sadly frayed-out fortune in yesterday's Oregon & Trans-continental squeeze.

THE SUPREME BENCH.

A Probability That There Will Be Another Vacancy by the Resignation of Justice Miller.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The statement is made in political and judicial circles that the president will soon have to fill not one, but two vacancies, on the supreme bench of the United States, the second one being caused by the retirement of Justice Miller.

Who will fill the present empty chair is still a matter for conjecture, with all of the probabilities in favor of Attorney-General Miller, but as to the place now occupied by Justice Miller, no name has as yet been suggested to the president, save that of ex-Secretary of War George W. McCreary, and his sponsor was the justice himself. At present the justice believes that he will retire early in December, and he is really most anxious that his friend McCreary should succeed him.

Thirty years ago, when Judge Miller was practicing law in Keokuk, Ia., he took McCreary into his office, and there was laid the foundation for the broad legal knowledge which McCreary is now credited with having in his possession. McCreary is now general counsel to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company.

THE BISHOP AUTOPSY.

Nothing Definite Determined Concerning the Manner of His Death.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The special autopsy on the body of Washington Irving Bishop, the mind reader, was made to-day.

Dr. Ferguson, who made the original autopsy, which the man's wife and mother assert caused his death was present.

The examination, so far as was possible to be made to-day, did not reveal the cause of death. Dr. Judkins, however, removed various particles of the vital organs, the microscopic examination of which is expected to settle the matter of whether or no the mind reader died under the post mortem knife or not.

Drs. Hamilton, Janeway and Spitzkir, who were expected to be present, did not attend the autopsy. The last named physician is said to have made the declaration that it is impossible to solve the mystery at this late time.

The Steamer Alert at Samoa.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Information has been received here that the United States steamer, Alert, which sailed from Honolulu on the 15th of April, has arrived at Samoa to take the place of one of the wrecked vessels.

New York Banks.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Reserve in excess, $5,231,750 specie increase, $3,469,300. The banks now hold $14,304,— in excess of the rule.

A SQUEEZE IN O. & T.

That Stock Makes Another Remarkable Ascension.

THIS TIME IT FOOLED THE BEARS

Sailing Up to 55, Fluctuating, and Closing at 42.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM THE VICTORY

A Joint Call for Proxies Issued by the Opposition—A Villard Director of the O. R. & N. Says the Short Line Will Suffer.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The stock market opened with a moderate volume of business. Oregon & Transcontinental went up ½ point. A squeeze of shorts in that stock still kept the chief interest in it, and immediately after opening, it began to rise rapidly and touched 55 an advance of 20 per cent. from last evening's price. From this there was a recession even more rapid than the advance, and the starting point was reached on the back track in less than ten minutes.

At the highest figure there was a flood of stock offered and the price dropped 5 per cent. to 40. It later sold at 39, but was in demand for many thousand shares at that figure, and it quickly moved back to 45, and at the close sold at 42. The unlooked for discovery of a big short interest in Oregon & Transcontinental made brokers anxious about short accounts in other stocks, and fears everywhere are expressed that the entire market was heavily oversold.

This feeling was increased by the course of St. Paul preferred, which advanced 5 per cent. on an attempt to cover short stock.

The buying fever extended to Atchison, and orders to cover shorts in that stock caused it to advance shar

STATE AND TERRITORY

Attorney McBride Stabbed at Oregon City.

HIS WOUND IS A SEVERE ONE

An Outing Proposed for the First Regiment—Arrival of a Shipwrecked Crew—State Capital Notes.

OREGON CITY, May 18.—This afternoon District-Attorney McBride was stabbed by Henry Smathers, a ranchman living near Springwater.

Two years ago McBride, as referee, took testimony in a suit between Smathers and a man named Cross, which suit Cross won. To-day Smathers was talking on a street corner to several men about the suit and the parties concerned therein, when McBride came by. The insinuations of the times were pointed directly at McBride, but without his name being called. He stopped and said, "I suppose you have reference to me," whereupon Smathers drew a knife. McBride had a bundle on his arm, and started to drop it, at the same time striking Smathers with a cane, as he made a pass with the knife, aiming for the heart. The cane broke in pieces, and McBride caught the blow on the left arm.

The cut is deep and over six inches long on the outer side of the arm, extending from three inches above the elbow down. Dr. NORRIS, who dressed the cut, pronounces it an ugly and dangerous wound, though not probably fatal.

OUTING FOR THE FIRST REGIMENT.

The Boys Will Probably Go Into Camp at Fort Canby.

ASTORIA, Or., May 18.—The following, received by First Lieutenant W. A. Sherman, Company H, O. N. G., this morning, is self-explanatory:

PORTLAND, Or., May 16, 1889.

Lieutenant W. A. Sherman, Astoria, Or.: *Dear Sir*—It is the desire of Colonel Beebe to have the First regiment of the O. N. G. into camp at Fort Canby some time about the middle of July, if necessary arrangements can be made. General Gibbon has kindly tendered the use of Fort Canby, and all the necessary buildings and conveniences therein, and in addition send down a company of regulars to assist in the work of the encampment. This seems to be an exceptional opportunity for practicing camp life. Colonel Beebe feels sure that every member of the regiment will do all he can to further the object.

My object in writing to you is to ask you to ascertain what arrangements could be made in Astoria for feeding the regiment, for the four or five days that the encampment would hold. There will probably be 503 men, aside from officers. It would be necessary to secure some one at Astoria who would take a contract for feeding the men. Whoever took the contract would have to furnish everything in the way of provisions and utensils, except probably the buildings at Fort Canby. It would not, of course, be necessary to provide sufficient crockery to feed all at once. They could be divided into three messes, which would reduce the expense of that part.

Please make inquiries among the hotel and restaurant keepers of Astoria, and see what terms you can get for the service. Let me know at your earliest convenience. F. K. ARNOLD,

First Lieut. and Commissary, First Regt O. N. G.

VICTORIA NEWS ITEMS.

Arrival of the Bark Wanlock With the Captain and Crew of the Wrecked Bark Enchanter.

VICTORIA, May 18.—The Mexico, which arrived this morning from San Francisco, saw nothing of the missing boats of the wrecked steamer Alaskan.

The bark Wanlock, Captain Cook, has arrived from London. She had aboard the shipwrecked crew of the bark Enchanter, which left Sydney, Australia, on the 30th of December, with a cargo of coal for Panama. In longitude 105 W., latitude 35 S., the Enchanter encountered heavy weather, was dismantled and lost her rudder. Jury masts and a jury rudder were rigged, but the ship was strained and commenced to leak badly. This was about April 1. On the 17th all hope of saving the ship was abandoned, when the Wanlock hove in sight. Captain Scott, his wife, daughter and the eleven men were taken off and brought to Esquimalt. The Enchanter was a wooden bark of 479 tons. She was partially insured.

Captain Scott, captain of the shipwrecked vessel, being interviewed told the following story of his ship: The Enchanter left Sydney the 30th of December, bound for Panama and loaded with coal. She encountered usual weather till 105 west longitude, 35 south latitude was reached, when heavy weather set in, the ship became dismasted and lost her rudder. Jury masts and temporary rudder were rigged up, but the ship strained in the heavy sea and commenced to leak badly, in consequence of the damage she had received. This was about April 14. On the 16th, after all hopes of saving the ship was abandoned, the crew were preparing to take to the boats, when the bark Wanlock, from London to Victoria, hove in sight, and as the Enchanter was sinking, Captain Scott gladly availed himself of the opportunity of being brought to port.

Besides the cap ain of the Enchanter, the rescued people were the captain's wife and daughter, and crew of eleven men. Strange to say, the two captains were old friends, and the meeting was doubly joyful, Captain Cooper of the Wanlock being delighted at the opportunity of thus assisting his old friend.

The Enchanter was a wooden vessel of 479 tons register, and was built in Dundee in 1851. She was owned by Captain Scott and was partly insured. He valued her at £2560.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Klamath River Enterprise—The Senatorial Party Shown the City—Etc.

SALEM, May 18.—Articles of incorporation were filed in the secretary of state's office today by the Klamath River Lumber and Improvement Company; office and place of business, Portland; object, to engage in a general milling business, improve streams in Southern Oregon for navigation, build railroads, steamboats, etc., manufacture all kinds of material, and furnish water for power, irrigation, etc.; capital stock $300,000, J. E. McLaughlin, W. S. Runyon and James Steel, incorporators.

Robbers, supposed to be tramps, entered the store of L. S. Brower, at Macleay, last night and stole a quantity of canned goods and some candy. There is no clue to the thieves.

The senatorial party stopped off here nearly an hour this evening and were driven around the city in carriages. They visited the state house, but didn't have time to visit the other state institutions. A delegation of representative business men met them at the train and acted as pilots around the city.

Fred Marcellus, sentenced to five years from Astoria for murder in the second degree, and Fred White, a seven year man, for burglary, were elected from the penitentiary to-day, leaving 287 still in prison.

Frank Jachetta, sentenced for three years for killing "Crawfish Charley" in Portland, was landed in the penitentiary to-night by Deputy Witherell.

CRIME AND CASUALTY AT BUTTE.

A Miner's Eyes Blown Out—Indictment of a Murderer.

BUTTE, May 18.—James Stulson met with a terrible accident in the Anaconda mine yesterday. He was drilling in one of the stopes and put in three holes, which he charged, and hit the fuse. Two of the charges exploded, but the third did not go off. After waiting a little while he returned and was examining the third charge when it exploded, blowing out both of his eyes and disfiguring his face terribly.

The grand jury returned an indictment of murder in the first degree against Roberts, the murderer of Crawford, to-day. It looks as if this would be another case of lightning justice. The district court is in session, and Roberts will be tried in a day or two at the furthest, as criminal business is now being heard. Roberts's chances to hang are almost a certainty, as public sentiment is very much against him.

PROBABLY FROM M'MINNVILLE.

The Man Stewart, Who Was Swept Over the Falls at Oregon City.

OREGON CITY, May 18.—Telegrams received this afternoon from Mrs. A. E. Stewart indicate that the man Stewart found below the falls yesterday was from McMinnville. The body is being held for identification.

The Constitutional Election.

ASTORIA, May 18.—Thirteenth district: Complete from Wahkiakum—Burke 114, Bowen 175, Whealdon 37, Vanname 104. Pacific county, so far as heard from—Burke 164, Bowen 163, Whealdon 99, Vanname 83. Cowlitz, so far—Burke 164, Bowen 145, Whealdon 138, Vanname 126.

FROM WALLA WALLA.

Another Modification of the Hunt Railroad Agreement.

WALLA WALLA, May 18.—Yesterday another modification of the Hunt agreement was made, whereby no appeal can be made to the county commissioners, but to the legislature, to authorize the issuance of bonds. Hunt agreeing to commence operations on the lines as soon as a majority of the taxpayers have signed the petition to the legislature. This causes great enthusiasm, and the committees have no difficulty in obtaining all the signatures they want.

At a meeting of Indian war veterans this afternoon, A. P. Woodward, W. C. Painter and Louis M. Morris were appointed delegates to the grand encampment to be held in Portland, June 14 and 15.

The Walla Walla Pioneer Association will meet here June 10. A large number are expected.

It is estimated that fully 10,000 sheep have died by reason of the late heavy rains and unfavorable weather in this section.

The owners of Mountain View addition have reserved fifteen acres, including a beautiful grove, for a public park. It being on a street car line, is much appreciated by the people.

S. C. Calderhead, late U. S. & N. agent at Pomeroy, is now connected with the O. & W. T.

O. P. Swanson, of Kansas City, has arrived to take charge of the new steam laundry.

J. W. Redington, of the Puyallup Commission, is visiting in the city.

Thursday evening a brilliant reception was given at the guard-on in honor of Major and Mrs. James Jackson.

Owing to the violent illness of a juror, the case against the Byrnes boys, for killing stock, which excites great attention here, was postponed to Monday.

TACOMA NEWS ITEMS.

The New City Council Organized—Arrival of the Tug Vigilant.

TACOMA, May 18.—The new city council met to-day and organized as far as they could until the question of the tie in the first ward is decided. The following officers were elected: W. J. Meade, city clerk, fourth term; A. M. Chesney, chief of police; F. L. Goodard, health officer; R. Mountfort, harbor master and port warden; J. M. Ramey, fire warden.

Nineteen saloon licenses, which have been in abeyance for some time under the old council, were regranted.

The tug Vigilant, having in tow the immense hydraulic dredge from San Diego, which is to be used for the works of the terminal company, arrived here this afternoon, fifteen days out from San Francisco. The Vigilant is the tug that secured some of the crew of the Alaskan off Point Blanco. She lost two days off that point and one day off the mouth of the Columbia river. This dredge is one of the most powerful in the country, and capable of raising about sixty yards of dirt per minute.

Charles August Rafte, an old sailor and ship carpenter, who has been on a spree for a long time, and had finally exhausted all of his funds and his credit at all the bars in Old Tacoma, finished his spree with a dose of morphine last night. He was found unconscious soon after midnight, and, although the doctors pumped at his stomach for two hours, he succumbed at last, and died about 3 o'clock.

Charges of Corruption Disproved.

BUTTE, May 18.—Charges of corruption were made at a recent meeting of the council involving Aldermen Wynne, ex-Justice Magistrate Lappincott, ex-Marshal Coulter, ex-Mayor Hamilton and I. W. Stone, which have aroused an intense feeling of excitement among the citizens. The basis for the charges was that these men expended a large sum of money which the council had appropriated for securing a private detective to run down a noted criminal, who had assaulted a well-known lady on the street, and utilized the services in looking up their private schemes, prospecting in the Gibbonville mining district in Lemhi county, I. T., where he made a number of locations. His name is David Meikiejohn. These charges were thoroughly disproved at a meeting of a special council committee last night. It was shown that he obtained a leave of absence for nine days and went to Idaho, and amended two of his placer locations. During his absence his detective duties were performed by C. C. Rhodes, who received Meikiejohn's pay for it. The committee will exonerate the accused parties, who will bring a libel suit against Aldermen Lewis and City Attorney Speer, the instigators, for damages.

From Spokane Falls.

SPOKANE FALLS, W. T., May 18.—Real estate transfers recorded during the past week aggregated $498,347, against $498,321 the preceding week.

Bank clearances for the past week were $256,535, against $308,540 last week.

Plans have been completed and will be placed on exhibition Monday for a twelve-story hotel of 700 rooms, to cost $400,000, the largest on the Pacific slope outside of California. A New York syndicate owning property in different parts of the city are the projectors of the enterprise, but decline to state the exact location for the present.

WILLAMETTE BRIDGE RATES.

PORTLAND, May 18, 1889.

From the statement appearing in THE OREGONIAN some weeks ago, a copy of which is appended below, I estimate the income of the Morrison-street bridge as follows:

5552 foot passengers, at 3 cents	$ 166 56
1393 single teams, 10c	139 30
1496 double teams, 20c	299 20
1744 cars, 20c	348 80
6 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
75 horsemen, 10c	7 50
17 three-horse teams, 25c	4 25
18 four-horse teams, 30c	5 40
48 head loose stock, 5c	2 40
Total for seven days	$1,501 15
Average for one day	$214 45
Expenses—	
Superintendent	$ 3 00
4 ticket takers, at $3	12 00
2 draw hands, at $2	4 00
Oil, fuel and lights	5 00
Repairs	20 00— 46 00
Net income per diem	$168 45
Net income per annum	$61,484 25
6 per cent. int. on $50,000, value of bridge	3,000 00
10 per cent. per annum for wear and tear	8,000 00— 12,300 00
	$48 684 25

WHAT TAR TRAFFIC WILL STAND.

5552 foot passengers, at 1 cent	$ 55 52
1393 single teams, 5c	69 70
1496 double teams, 10c	149 60
1744 cars, 10c	174 40
16,318 car passengers, 1c	163 18
75 horsemen, 5c	3 75
17 three-horse teams, 20c	3 40
18 four horse teams, 25c	4 50
48 head loose stock, 5c	2 40
Total for seven days	$945 60
Average for one day	$132 21
Expenses—	
Superintendent	$ 5 00
4 ticket takers, at $3	12 00
2 draw hands, at $	4 00
Oil, fuel and lights	5 00
Repairs	14 00— 40 00
Net income per diem	$92 21
Net income per annum	$19,056 65
Basing value of bridge at $40,000 (said to be the actual cost) and allowing 10 per cent. for wear and tear and 10 per cent. for dividends, we have	10,000 00
This shows a surplus per annum of	$ 9,056 65

My only excuse for appearing in print on this question is the anxiety felt by our citizens (especially those living on the East Side) that the corporations that have combined in a trust to control the crossing of the Willamette river in the center of our city will protect their franchises at any expense to our people. The high rates established by the county commissioners were not high enough for the trust, and they have power sufficient to postpone, if not to raise still higher, the rates already established.

Let us give the bridge these fares, and if the ferries can not stand it we will consent to their shutting up shop and all hands can use the bridge. J. G. WARNER.

Nucleus of the Chinese 400.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Every successive year sees the Chinese taking higher social rank and making inroads into the desirable walks of mercantile life and the professions. A medical student who holds his own with his American students is J. C. Thoms; a lawyer, admitted by special legislation to practice at the bar in this state, is Mr. Hong Yen Chang; an author and merchant is Mr. K. P. Lee; an author and bank clerk is Mr. Yan Phou Lee; a Broadway, New York, importer is Mr. Chu Fong; a Presbyterian minister is Mr. H. K. Kwang, and a Brooklyn merchant is Mr. J. M. Singleton. These last two both act as interpreters in the courts, and have both estimable American ladies as wives.

Pullman reservations made for all points East via the Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No. 121 First St., corner Washington.

EASTERN DISPATCHES.

The Romantic Boyhood of Allen Thorndyke Rice.

AN IMPORTANT SUIT AT CHICAGO

The Sunday Closing Law at Cincinnati—A New Baptist College—A Fatal Accident—The Conductors' Convention.

NEW YORK, May 18.—It has always been supposed that Allen Thorndyke Rice was born in Boston, and he himself approved of sketches giving that city as his birthplace. A Baltimore dispatch states that he was born in that city on June 18, 1853, and adds that he belonged to an old Maryland family. His father was Henry Rice, head of the firm of Rice, Chase & Co. His mother was Miss Thorndyke Allen.

At an early age he was put in charge of a tutor. When he was about 5 years old his mother deserted her family, in company with the tutor, leaving her little son with his father. The elopement caused a great sensation in social circles. Mrs. Rice was the possessor of a large fortune in her own right, and Rice, fearing the possibility of his son being carried off during his absence from home, had Allen taken to Canada and placed with friends who were unknown to the mother.

Mrs. Rice, who had gone to another state, heard of this move and employed detectives. They captured the child, and his mother and his former tutor took him to Europe.

The troubles which overtook Rice in his married life caused him to retire from business and remove to Boston. Then followed a long and finally successful search for his child, who, however, was not recovered until after the death of his mother.

AN IMPORTANT SUIT.

Its Purpose is to Set Aside Alleged Fraudulent Confessions of Judgment.

CHICAGO, May 18.—Proceedings designed to spread consternation in the ranks of confession of judgment holders, and that have a wide bearing in the commercial world were begun in the Federal court to-day.

The initiative was in the shape of a bill filed by seventy-five Eastern jewelry firms, their immediate object being to set aside the confessions of judgment, whereby half a dozen Chicagoans captured the assets of Clapp & Davies, wholesale jewelers here, who failed in 1887, with liabilities of over $300,000.

One day in April 1887, the firm unexpectedly confessed judgment to five persons in Chicago, whom they claimed to owe $113,000. Executions were levied upon the stock, a receiver appointed, and the property sold by him, it being purchased by the judgment holders for $10,000, an amount small enough to bar out all other creditors. The creditors who got nothing are now complaining that they hold claims aggregating $175,000. They claim that the firm of Clapp & Davies for more than a year prior to its failure was hopelessly involved, and that the partners, notwithstanding their knowledge of this fact, recklessly and wrongfully continued their business, and continued to buy goods from the complainants on credit, doing so, it is claimed, in pursuance of a well laid scheme, of which the confessions of judgment are merely a part. It is urged that these unlawful preferences were in direct violation of the law, as laid down by Justice Harlan, of the United States supreme court, in his recent decision in the case of White vs. Zolzhouser. The court is asked to appoint receiver and declare Clapp and Davies' transfer of the property a voluntary assignment for the benefit of all creditors.

If successful, as say the attorneys for the complainants, this case will be the forerunner of a thousand more exactly similar in all of the important details.

The principle of law on which the complainants expect to gain their victory involves every failure that has taken place in Chicago within thirteen years. If the decision by Justice Harlan is upheld, it will mean that the banks of Chicago must give up an untold amount, which they have secured by such preferences. It is said that one prominent banker alone owes at least $1,500,000 of money thus obtained.

THE SUNDAY CLOSING LAW.

A Cincinnati Judge Dismisses Seven Hundred Cases.

CINCINNATI, May 18.—Judge Ernstein, of the police court, to-day dismissed 700 cases of arrests made last year for violation of the Owen (Sunday closing) law, but said that he would not have done so if he had not reliable information that prominent citizens would cause arrests to-morrow in case there were violations of the law.

The mayor, upon being notified of the action of the judge, expressed surprise, and spoke of it as a reflection on his affairs. He declared that he would not now order the police to make arrests, and added that if the citizens asked to have arrests made they would have to accompany the police into the saloons and also go to court and make their charges.

The mayor has received a written notice from the attorney of the Law and Order League that that body will expect him to enforce the law.

There is likely to be a conflict, in case arrests are made, on the question of the right of prisoners to release on bail on Sunday.

A NEW BAPTIST COLLEGE.

The Institution Planned by the American Educational Society.

BOSTON, May 18.—The American Baptist Educational Society held its annual meeting here this afternoon and evening.

The treasurer, in his report, said that it had been decided to establish an institution of learning in Chicago, and that it was proposed to raise $1,000,000 for this purpose before June, 1890.

The secretary announced that he had in his hand a letter from John D. Rockafeller, offering $600,000, and one from C. Hinckely of Chicago, offering $50,000, so they had to raise only $350,000 of the one million necessary.

After the adoption of a vote of thanks to Rockafeller for his gift, officers were elected as follows: President, Francis Wayland, of Connecticut; vice presidents, George A. Pillsbury, of Minnesota, and W. H. Ely, of Missouri; secretary, Lansing Burrows, Georgia; corresponding secretary, F. T. Gates, of Wisconsin; treasurer, Joshua Lovering, of Maryland; auditor, Colgate Hoyt, of New York.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

Three Men Killed and Eight Seriously Injured While Trying to Put Out a Fire.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 18.—A terrible accident occurred on the Lebanon branch of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, about nine miles from this city, this afternoon.

The bridge across Stone river caught fire from a passing train, and seventeen men, two whites and fifteen negroes, who were working on a road near by, went to the bridge and took an engine on to it, with the intention of extinguishing the fire with water from the tender. The span gave way, carrying the men and engine into the river fifty feet down.

Engineer Morgan and Fireman Gribble (white) received serious injuries. Three of the negro laborers were killed and six injured dangerously.

THE CONDUCTORS' CONVENTION.

Election of Officers for the Ensuing Year and Other Business.

DENVER, Col., May 18.—The election of officers at to-day's session of the Conductors' convention was the principal business transacted.

There were two tickets represented, the administration faction, headed by Chief Wheaton and Secretary Daniels, and the opposition, at whose head Mr. Garretson to-day figured as the leader.

The former were victorious, and the following ticket was chosen: Assistant chief conductor, C. K. Wilkins, of Chicago; grand senior conductor, E. E. Clark, of Ogden, Utah; grand junior conductor, S. F. Silvernail, of Denver; grand outside sentinel, P. J. Collins, of Alabama; grand inside sentinel, W. Mundy, of Ontario; member of the executive committee for the next three years, M. Clancy, of Scranton, Pa., and member of the insurance committee for the same time, W. J. Durbin, of Milwaukee.

It was decided to hold the next session at Rochester, N. Y. The question of the selection of a permanent location for the headquarters of the order was briefly discussed, and the convention adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

The conductors will take an excursion to Manitou Springs to-morrow.

THE TRUTH-TELLING GRAPHOPHONE.

How It Gave Away the Doings of a Young Married Couple.

Electrical Review.

Private Secretary Pearson, of Governor Beaver's office, Harrisburg, Pa., had a curious and somewhat startling experience with the graphophone. He began to turn the crank, and supposed that he was about to cause the machine to give out to the young lady typewriter a message which the governor had talked into it the evening previous. The young lady was all attention, and the private secretary began to solemnly turn the crank, which works by a treadle. To his horror and the intense embarrassment of the young lady, the following monologue jumble was given out with decided emphasis:

"Now, don't, George. * * * There; somebody will come. Of course I love you. There; somebody really is coming, and you have mussed my hair all up. * * * Please, love, I'm so afraid that some one will come in, and, besides, I can't work this crank if you insist upon kissing me all the time. * * *"

The stars represent sounds too familiar to be mistaken. They were the smacking of lips and other sounds which accompany the interchange of caresses between lovers.

It was some little while before it could be satisfactorily explained, either by the young lady or by Mr. Pearson, who were at first disposed to imagine that somebody had been playing a practical joke upon them. The matter was finally straightened out, however, when the executive clerk came around, and, upon hearing the incident, laughed heartily. He had the evening before been shearing a bride and groom about the executive department, and, being called away a few minutes, had left them in the private secretary's room to amuse themselves with the graphophone while he attended to the business which called him away.

CALIFORNIA NEWS ITEMS.

San Francisco Notes.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—At a meeting of the board of fire commissioners this afternoon, the secretary presented a statement of the estimated cost of running the department during the next fiscal year. It was estimated that the department now stands it would require $384,040, of which amount $254,040 will be required for salaries.

The United States man-of-war Adams, which was recently re-entered into commission, has been thoroughly renovated, and has taken on board her full complement of marines and sailors. Orders are daily expected from Washington to prepare for sea.

Collector of the Port Hager will vacate his office June 1.

A new steamer line has been established between San Diego and Mexican ports.

The oft postponed regatta is to take place to-morrow in Oakland creek.

Lizzie Hughes, a servant, while cleaning a window in the second story of a house today, fell to the ground and broke both her legs. She was also injured internally.

O'Brien and Eaton, the jury bribers, were in the dock in the courtroom this morning, in company with Saunders, the wife murderer, and two burglars. They had been marched down from the county jail, handcuffed. When called for arraignment, their attorneys were not present. The judge then continued their arraignment until Monday.

Several of the Methodist Sunday-schools of this city, together with the Central Presbyterian church, joined in an excursion to-day to the Russian river, about seventy miles north of this city. The picnickers report a most enjoyable time. Over 2300 people took advantage of the trip.

The mortuary report of the city for the week shows that there were 112 deaths during that period, of which 72 were male and 40 female. Of this number phthisis carried off 22, pneumonia 6, typhoid fever 4, heart disease 11, and pertonitis 4. The diseases were classified as follows: Zymotic, 10; constitutional, 23; and local, 51.

Senator Hearst did not arrive this morning from Mexico, as was expected, but it is thought that he will arrive to-morrow. Telegrams received in this city state that he is improving in health, and that the fatigue of his trip has not seriously impaired his condition.

Charges of Fraud Against Newspaper Men.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—Adolphe Fiesmant, as guardian of the estates of two of the heirs of the Simonton estate, has brought suit in the superior court against George K. Fitch, Loring Pickering and a number of other persons; also against the San Francisco *Call* Company and the San Francisco *Bulletin* Company. The Simonton estate owned a third interest in the *Call* and *Bulletin*, and, for cause of action Fiesmant avers that Fitch and Pickering have have so conducted their papers as to defraud the Simonton estate of the share rightfully due it, and also with having committed a direct fraud in the sale of the Simonton ranch. The charge is made that the *Call* and *Bulletin* have not only been mismanaged, but the funds of the papers have been misappropriated as against the Simonton heirs. Specific allegations of the most serious character are made.

A Hawaiian Princess En Route to Europe.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—Among the cabin passengers who arrived from Honolulu by the steamer Umatilla, was her royal highness, Princess Victoria Kawekiu Kamakaland-Lunalilo-Kalaninui-Ahilapalapa, niece of his majesty, King Kalakaua. Princess Kaulani, as she is familiarly known, is accompanied by her father; also the wife of the British vice consul to the Hawaiian kingdom. She will go to Europe, where she will be placed in charge of a governess, and after completing her education, will return to the United States and join her parents. The princess is a pleasant young lady of 14 years, and is enjoying her first trip abroad. She resembles her native race in features and complexion, but having enjoyed instructions from an English tutor, speaks fluently in the English language.

Central Pacific Steamer Line.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—A special from San Diego says that E. S. Babcock, jr., proprietor of the Coronado hotel, telegraphs from Boston that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company has made traffic arrangements with the Pacific & Oriental Steamship Company to put on steamers between Yokohama and San Diego, commencing next June.

Shipping.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—Arrived—Steamer C. Leone, Santa Barbara.

Cleared—Ship Francis Cutting, Cook's inlet; Chilian bark Havre, Port Townsend.

Departed—Steamer Signal, Port Townsend; steamer Oregon, Astoria; ship Merom, Port Townsend.

Earthquake at Pasadena.

PASADENA, May 18.—There was a sharp earthquake here at 9:15 last evening, lasting seven seconds. Dishes rattled, chandeliers vibrated and houses trembled and groaned. There was a second and lighter shock at 6:10 o'clock this morning.

Instantly Killed.

FOLSOM, May 18.—William Schmidt, a convict at Folsom prison, and foreman of a gang of masons, was shifting a derrick, when the guy broke and the derrick fell, killing him instantly.

Serious Damage by Fire.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—The two-story brick fruit-drying establishment of the California Fruit Exporting Company was badly damaged by fire to-night. Loss, $40,000; insured.

A Fatal Fall.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—James Downey, an iron worker employed on the new *Chronicle* building, fell from the sixth story to-day and died from the injuries received.

AN INDIAN TRADITION.

The Disgust of a Scientist at Rediscovering a Missionary Story.

Yakima Herald.

Some time prior to 1840 Mr. George Gibbs, a scientific gentleman attached to the United States boundary commission, then locating the boundary of the British territory on our northern side, sought to possess himself of some Indian traditions, if any existed among the aborigines of that period. He finally encountered an Indian that he thought likely to afford the desired information, and interrogated him somewhat after the following manner in Chinook, which is rendered in English for the comprehension of the general reader:

"Did you ever hear your father or any of the old Indians speak of any great event that happened here long before their time?"

"Oh, yes," replied the Indian.

"What was it?" asked Mr. Gibbs.

"Many moons ago I have heard them say," replied the Indian, "this whole land was covered with water by a big rain, and all the people except one tyee (or chief) and his family were drowned."

"What was the name of the tyee?" asked Gibbs, now quite hopeful of getting a veritable tradition.

"Him named Noah," was the answer.

"Another missionary story!" exclaimed Gibbs, thoroughly disgusted with the result of his inquiry, and now convinced that the only traditions of the Indians hereabouts were Bible stories obtained from the missionaries.

STATE FAIR RACES.

Entries for Next Fall's Speed Programme.

A Large Number of Old Favorites in the Field and a Dozen or More Colts With Magnificent Pedigrees.

Entries for races to take place at the state fair next fall closed May 1, but now are first available for publication. Following is the record:

Trotting Races.

RACE NO. 1—2.30 CLASS.

1. Isaac W. Anderson names Della A, by Meltropolitan, dam Nellie Russell.
2. I. Swan ns Steamwinder, by Altamont, dam by Scamperdown.
3. T. G. Richmond ns Birdie, by Inauguration, dam by Hambletonian Mambrino.
4. G. O. Bolley ns Trademark, by Adirondack, dam by Kitty.
5. T. H. Tongue ns Hannibal jr., by Hannibal, dam by Paul James.
6. I. C. Mosher ns Carrie C, by Anvil, dam May Morgan.
7. P. J. Mann ns Alano, by Altamont, dam Sallie M, by Pathfinder.
8. P. J. Mann ns May F, by Adirondack, dam Sallie M, by Pathfinder.
9. S. A. Crowell ns Herald, by Rockwood, dam Kate, by Paul Jones.
10. S. A. Young, ns Kettleman, by Hambletonian Mambrino, dam Pattie, by Pathfinder.
11. Wm. Galloway, ns Lady Beach, by Altamont, dam by Hambletonian Mambrino.

RACE NO. 2—2-YEAR-OLD CLASS.

1. F. LaForest ns Lillie G., by Dick Flaherty, dam Mollie McCarty.
2. Sophia Reeves ns Henrietta, by Fieldmont, dam Philomel, by Com. Belmont.
3. J. T. Jones ns Alwin, by Bedouin, dam by Dexter.
4. T. H. Tongue ns Pandora, by Planter, dam by Autocrat.
5. Geo. Bryan ns Sitka, by Altamont, dam by Autocrat.
6. J. M. Statts ns Jay M, by Altamont, dam by Live Oak George.
7. H. A. Wright ns Basilic, by Altamont, dam by Gradunte.
8. C. F. Stiger ns S S B C, by Hambletonian Mambrino, dam by Baron's Hambletonian.
9. J. L. Hallett ns Spring Hill Maid, by Altamont, dam Daisy.
10. Calbreath & Goucher ns Canemah, by Altamont, dam Ophelia Childs, by Altamont.
11. W. L. Whitemore ns C C, by Lemont, dam Nell, by Dead Shot.

RACE NO. 3—2:40 CLASS.

1. Dr. Joseph Weyerhorst ns Gloster, by Tempest, dam by Conrad Belmont.
2. I. W. Anderson ns Lorna Doone, by Hambletonian Mambrino, dam Morgan mare.
3. I. Swan ns Steamwinder, by Altamont, dam by Scamperdown.
4. T. G. Richmond ns Birdie, by Inauguration, dam by Hambletonian Mambrino.
5. Wm. Henry ns Democrat, by Kisber, dam unknown.
6. T. S. Tongue ns Von Tromp, by Badger Boy, dam Springfield Maid.
7. Jay Beach ns Coquette, by Altamont, dam by Casslus M. Clay, jr.
8. I. C. Mosher ns Carrie C., by Anvil, dam May Morgan.
9. Wm. Galloway ns Lady Beach, by Altamont, dam by Hambletonian Mambrino.

RACE NO. 4—3-YEAR-OLD CLASS.

1. E. La Forest ns Billy B., by Altamont, dam Bell Brew.
2. Henry Rogers ns Hannah, by Altamont, dam Tycoon, by C M Clay, jr.
3. Sophia Reeves ns Lute L., by Hambletonian Mambrino, dam Morgan Mare.
4. V. B. De Lashmutt ns Blondie, by Lemont, dam Mollie, by Frank Chapman.
5. W. L. Whitmore ns Lady Mac, by Lemont, dam Codicil.
6. T. H. Tongue ns Templeton, by Planter, dam Springfield Maid.
7. Jay Beach ns Wallula, by Altamont, dam by Almont.
8. J. L. Hallett ns Nervissa, by Altamont, dam by Almont.
9. P. J. Mann ns Alano, by Altamont, dam Sallie M, by Pathfinder.

RACE NO. 5—2:20 CLASS.

1. V. B. LeLashmutt ns Palatine, by Milton Medium, dam Snowstorm.

RACE NO. 6—2:25 CLASS.

1. V. B. DeLashmutt ns Palatine, by Milton Medium, dam by Snowstorm.
2. T. H. Tongue ns Kitty Ham, by Hambletonian Mambrino, dam Kitty Lewis.
3. J. L. Hallett ns Almonette, by Altamont, dam Favorite.
4. R. S. Perkins ns Maud Knox, by Winthrop Knox, dam unknown.

RACE NO. 7—2:20 CLASS.

1. Dr. Joseph Weyerhorst ns Gloster, by Tempest, dam by Conrad Belmont.
2. I. Swan ns Aldena, by Altamont, dam by Pengra's Mike.
3. E. LaForest ns Dick Flaherty, by Flaherty's Fearnaught, dam Belle Drew.
4. T. H. Tongue ns Kitty Ham, by Hambletonian Mambrino, dam Kitty Lewis.
5. Jay Beach ns Coquette, by Altamont, dam by Casslus M. Clay, jr.
6. J. L. Hallett ns Almonette, by Altamont, dam Favorite.
7. R. S. Perkins ns Maud Knox, by Winthrop Knox, dam unknown.
8. T. J. Matlock ns Alta, by Altamont, dam unknown.
9. W. L. Whitmore ns Leona, by Lement, dam Codicil.

Running Races.

RACE NO. 8—2-YEAR-OLD CLASS.

1. R. R. Bybee ns Raindrop, by Ophir, dam Nevada.
2. W. A. Scoggins ns Roebucken, by Woodbury, dam unknown.
3. S. J. Jones ns Daily Oregonian, by Ophir, dam Blue Mountain Belle.

RACE NO. 9—HORSEMEN BURST.

1. R. R. Bybee ns Broadchurch, by Leinster, dam by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
2. W. A. Scoggins ns Tom O'Hara, by imported Kyrie Daly, dam by Leinster.
3. W. L. Whitmore ns Pat Curran, by Glen Dudley, dam Laura C.
4. W. F. Matlock ns Oregon Rose, by Tip Tom, dam Grape Shot.
5. M. B. Nay ns Farewell, by Nimbus, dam by Woodbury.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

The Dealings Since January 1 to Date Amount to $6,788,062 76.

The following special report of the real estate market is furnished THE OREGONIAN by J. Fred Clark & Sons, real estate agents:

The transactions of the weeks corresponding to the past one were:

	Deeds.	Amount.
1887	46	$62,650 00
1888	58	153,232 71
1889	111	196,131 44

Since January 1 to date there have been filed 2456 deeds, aggregating $5,788,032 76.

There has been a fair amount of business done during the past week, enough, at least, to show what the possibilities of the real estate market would be if we had favorable weather.

It is satisfactory to note that there is at present a larger amount of public spirit being exhibited in Portland than at any preceding time. A moderate but determined amount of united effort and capital will accomplish wonders for Portland and Oregon, and there is no field on the Pacific coast that promises such rich returns for enterprise and investment.

DISTRIBUTION OF DEEDS.

	Deeds.	Amount.
Country and suburban	54	$129,714 84
City proper and westward	8	9,733 00
Couch and northward	4	11,205 00
Caruthers and southward	4	6,314 00
East Portland	19	26,802 60
Albina	21	20,925 00
Cemetery	3	246 00
Total deeds of transfer	114	$196,131 44
Mortgages	89	117,202 00
Releases	25	45,144 00

Yesterday 17 deeds, aggregating $13,212, an average of $776, were filed, making the total number of deeds filed since the 1st of the month 834; value of the transactions $787,612 62.

DEEDS RECORDED MAY 18.

H. C. Stratton, trustee to C. McQuarrey, lot 13, blk 41, Albina, April 15; $500.

John Turk and wife to C. S. Paeger, lot 6, blk 61 Sellwood, February 26; $750.

G. Beatty to W. J. Beatty, lots 1 and 2, blk 137, lots 3 and 4, blk 136, East Portland, April 6; $1.

C. F. Bunker and wife to F. C. Harker, lot 6, blk 53, (Linton); May 17; $125.

J. D. Hart and wife to H. M. Adams, lots 1 and 2, blk 1, Logan's add, May 14; $1250.

M. W. Gray to Mary C. Hill, et al., S ½ of lots 3, 4, 5, and 6, blk 286, Holladay's add, February 20; $2500.

H. C. Stratton, trustee to J. J. O'Neill, lots 16 17 and 18, blk 14, Albina, May 17; $1000.

J. E. Davis to Wm. Reid, parts lot 9, blk 12, lot 10, blk 12, lot 9, blk 13, lot 10, blk 13, Southern Portland, July 15, 1887; $1.

J. D. Wilcox to R. M. Dement, undivided ¼ of lot 8, blk 61, City, May 9; $3.

R. M. Dement to J. D. Wilcox, lots 2 and 3, blk 115, Couch's add, May 9; $3.

A. M. Elkins to A. J. Young, 100x60 feet, Flis and E streets, city, May 13; $3000.

Sellwood Real Estate Company to Mary A. Hampton, lot 9, blk 46, Sellwood, May 15; $150.

J. Volheye to Joe Waddel, lot 14, bl

EES n SL.

Love or money can't get goods cheaper than we are going to sell them for a few days. They are first-class goods, but we bought them to sell, and sell them we will.

?

We don't offer these goods below cost. We can't do it, if we come out whole, but we have jammed the price right down to the lowest notch and propose to MAKE THINGS LIVELY until these goods are gone.

gs

50 Checked Cheviot Men's Sack Suits at - - - $ 8.50
35 Dark Colored Worsted Sack Suits at - - - - 13.00
47 Plain Gray Tweed Sack Suits at - - - - - 10.00
38 Young Men's Fancy Cheviot Suits at - - - - 14.00
73 Men's Cassimere Suits, very stylish, for - - - 15.00

These above lots are a few special bargains which we will offer for sale Monday morning and until all are sold. Everyone of these above suits are worth from $3 to $5 more than price marked on them.

A - - - -

COR. SECOND AND MORRISON STS.

33-35 MORRISON ST.
ARTHUR KOHN
HATTER & C - ER
PORTLAND, OR.

's S - -.

The latest New York shapes received once a month. Our stock of fine and medium priced Hats is the largest in Portland.

S - - - - -

Ladies' Silk and Cloth Riding Hats.
Children's White Jersey Tam O' Shanter Caps.
Children's Straw Fez Caps.
Boys' and Children's Steamer and Seaside Hats.
Gentlemen's English Tourist Caps.

- - - -

Our stock of Spring Suits has been filled up by the addition of several choice lots the past week We call special attention to our Kilt Suits Prices $3 to $6.

Corduroy Suits, - - - - - - - $4.00
Fine Jersey Suits, - - - - - $4.00 to $7.00
Plaid and Check Cheviot Suits, - $3.50 to $7.00

- - - - -,

You do well to call and see our Children's Department. The largest stock on hand, and all choice selected stock. Our prices defy competition

A dictionary will be given with every suit of over $4 value this week. The book is well worth 50c, but is given gratis to every patron.

WHAT SOCIETY IS DOING.

Giving Itself Up Almost Wholly to Lunch Parties.

Mrs Wilson, Mrs. King and Mrs. Palmer Give Luncheons to Their More Favored Friends —Miss Blodgett's Entertainment.

VANITY FAIR.

The Sweet Girl's Fan,
The shimmering film
Of a fairy's wing
Caught in shafts of gold,
The floating fringe
Of a daybreak cloud
With gleaming pearls unfold.
The tangled skein
Of a spider's web,
Glistening with sun-kissed dew,
Spread in a frame
Of fragrant wood,
An ethereal thing to view.
A gauze with a warp
Of thistledown thread
And a woof of rainbow tintings,
With frail carved sticks
Inlaid with gilt,
And dressed in faintest glintings.
—*The Theater*

Spoony.

"Good night, sweetheart!" he softly said,
And held her tight.
Upon his breast she bowed her head
And sighed, "Good night!"

He clasped her close. "Good night!" said he
In tender tone.
"Good night!" once more responded she,
My love! my own!"

And then—"Good night, my own dear love!"
Again said he.
More softly than a cooing dove,
"Good night!" said she

But whether he said so again
I cannot say,
For I got tired of listening then
And came away.
—*Somerville Journal.*

Silver-mounted or olive wood canes are very fashionable in the East.

A most curious and startling importation from Paris is the coronet bonnet. It is nothing more than a rim, on which is mounted a wreath of handsome flowers, while inside the hair is quite visible. Clusters of moss rosebuds on a coronet of spring green tulle, sprays of ox-eyed daisies and wreaths of forget-me-nots are the most popular combinations as yet.

The co-operative maid is one of the latest institutions in the female world. Six women unable to pay for the luxury of an individual maid band together and engage one at $2 a day, who is to give one day in each week to each of her six mistresses. This scheme enables the maid to earn a great deal more a month, besides giving her her Sundays, and is an extremely satisfactory arrangement all around.

Another Paris fashion sure of finding favor with the slender-footed American women is the wearing of huge lace rosettes on slippers. Not the ordinary rosette that is worn from time to time, but the great lace and silk roses of Charles I.'s day Nothing so emphasizes the petite slenderness of a slippered foot, and misleads the eye in the case of a large one. The rosette must be of the same shade as the slipper and set high up over the instep.

Quite an institution for summer wear is the kid glove with lisle-thread fronts. The two materials are matched exactly and united so carefully that no rough seam is felt. For those who prefer the kid in hot months and yet find them expensive, being easily spotted, the lisle-thread kids, as they may be called, are eminently suited. They do not stretch out of all shape on a large hand, as the silk glove is apt to do, and are very much cooler than the thick, close fitting kid.

When red became fashionable a year or more ago wonderful tints of coquelicot were displayed to dazzle the eyes of the multitude and ladies blonde and brunette alike to array herself in all the splendors of the poppy shades. There is a good majority of womankind whose coloring fades out under the blistering sun; nevertheless she wore it persistently and has, since the introduction of green, only slightly relinquished her hold on the beloved red, to grasp at the most intolerable shades of arsenic or absinthe. In most cases this applies to the woman whose gowns number but three or four for a season and should therefore be selected with great forethought Soft, dull shades in both red and green are no longer impossible and are infinitely superior in durability and refinement to more gaudy hues

The dress of American women, even though it be not reformed, seems to have taken the fancy of the Turkish women. The feruje or large mantle, is shaped very much like a dolman, and the flap at the back has come to be quite a respectable cape, tied in front by ribbons and sometimes trimmed with lace It is said that the old men mourn over the change and wish for the time of a certain sultan who would have had the women tortured for wearing such heathen garments.

To be worn with the black lace gown are summer cloaks of lace as expensive as the dress itself, and almost as elaborate. The full long widths of lace are plaited into a high collar of jetted silk, caught again at the waist and then fall straight to the foot. The skirts of the cloak fall free, while the waist is usually lined with silk There is a sleeve that fits the arm to the wrist, and another which falls open angle-wise to the hem. A few of these cloaks are made after the pattern of the Connemara, with heavy jet ornaments about the shoulders.

Black watered silk and the ribbon of all widths bid fair to grow in popularity during the spring and summer seasons. For those who cannot afford a black lace gown of the best quality, while fully alive to its usefulness and beauty, black point d'esprit is possible Made elaborately or with simple plaited skirts, be sure to add fully two or three bows of narrow moire ribbon run on in rows of three and four about the skirt hems, up and down the front of the waist, on the sleeves, in fact everywhere a bow or band can be laid. Finish with a broad moire sash, and the effect will be eminently pretty and stylish.

A young lady upon whom the great Washington in his youth looked with somewhat tender approval was Miss Cary. To her he wrote his only poem, the MS. of which now reposes in the state department at Washington. The following is an exact copy of this poem, punctuation, capitals and all.

Oh Ye Gods why should my Poor Resistless Heart
Stand to approve thy Might and Power,
At Last surrender to Cupids feather'd Dart
And now lays Bleeding every Hour
For for Chast's Pityless of my grief and Woes
And will not on me pity take
I'll sleep among my most inveterate Foes
And with gladness never wish to wake
In deluding sleepings let my Eyelids close
That in an enraptured Dream I may
In a soft lulling sleep and gentle repose
Possess those joys denied by Day.

There is a fashion in jewelry lately introduced which the originators regard as quite new and beautiful. It is the setting of fine gems in gold and silver bands to be worn in the hair These bands are caught in the dark or fair tresses, thus setting off the jewel to great advantage and adding a touch of regal beauty to the wearer's head But the fashion is by no means new Some forty of fifty years ago small pins were made, hardly more than a setting for some choice gem, and caught a fillet of narrow ribbon that ran about the head just below the high pointed coiffure. Again, a fashion very similar, but long past, was the jewelled hair nets thrown over the elaborate pile of puffs and curls.

Since the leaves began to put forth in the park and the babies with their maids to congregate under the tenderly green trees, the riding school pupils and independent equestrians begin short canters through leafy bridle paths The slim girl in a natty black habit has made no apparent change from last year The skirt and basque fit with the same admirable exact trimness as of old. The silk hat is as irreproachable as ever. But a change is to come, and that very soon. The Parisians are wearied with black, black, always black, and have instituted a combination of red and back to relieve the monotony Only touches of red as yet at throat and wrists, with now and then a tiny cardinal vest. The more extravagantly inclined give a daring dash of gilt braid here and there, only modest bits for fear of intrenching on the bespangled and epauletted realm of the circus rider. Gray, dark brown and Lincoln green will also be worn with English pink in the hunting field. Women who demand a habit without a fold or wrinkle are fitted while in their own saddles over the back of a wooden Bucephalus.—*New York World.*

Remnants of delicately colored silks and mulls can be converted into adjustable vests and worn with any gown. These are sold in the shops, but can easily be made at home under the usual cost. About the throat fits a high collar, let us say of white silk, buttoned or hooked at the back. One breadth of silk serves to make the vest, which should be sloped slightly to fit the curve of the collar, then gathered on, laid in very fine pleats or smocked in two rows. In case of the full gathers let the whole fall loose and full in the Moliere vest, but if pleated draw down smoothly and finish at the waist by a band of silk or dark velvet. If the breadth be sufficiently long make the full vest, then draw the remainder to the right hip and let the end hang in a fringe.

A prominent New York woman declared to a New York *Tribune* reporter that she is ready to organize a society for the protection of women from the tyranny of dressmakers. "Just think of it," she exclaims, "in the great majority of cases we can't have a dress made as we want it for love or money. The dressmaker scornfully ignores our desires, and makes it to suit herself 'I won't make your gown that way,' said my dressmaker the other day in answer to a suggestion of mine. 'It is not the style now.' 'But,' I protested, 'it is the most becoming style for me' 'No difference,' replied the autocrat, 'I know best how it should be made.' Now, if a man were to go to his tailor and order a suit to be made in the continental style, it would be made so, no matter what the tailor privately thought of his customer's taste But the dressmaker treats her customer as a child, and ignores her wishes entirely Then, too, a dressmaker will solemnly promise to make a costume for a certain price, and in three cases out of five will calmly charge one-third more It is high time for women to kick against this tyranny, and teach dressmakers to do business in a business-like way."

SOCIETY IN GENERAL.

Society has devoted itself almost exclusively to its more interesting and most charming portion. The ladies have entertained each other without the help of husbands, friends or brothers, and from all accounts have had a very gay and enjoyable time of it. Mrs. R. B Wilson's and Mrs Palmer's luncheons fell on the same day, Thursday; while Mrs. King's was on the day following On Friday evening Miss Blodgett, of St Helen's Hall, assisted by a number of her pupils, gave a most interesting entertainment at Masonic hall. Two card parties were given by Mrs. Myrick and Mrs Richard Hoyt. A full account is appended

Entertainment at Masonic Hall.

On Friday evening the pupils of Miss Jeannie Blodgett, instructor of elocution and the Delsarte system of exercising at St. Helen's hall, gave an entertainment at Masonic hall, which drew one of the largest audiences ever assembled in the hall The entertainment, which consisted of choice bits from well known plays, both comedy and tragedy, music and Delsarte exercises and postrings, was a most interesting and attractive affair, the only possible complaint that could be made, being one, that the programme was a trifle too long, and gave more pleasure than the price of an admission ticket would warrant any one in expecting Miss Blodgett herself was very active, and took part, a number of times changing her gowns at least half a dozen times The lady displayed great versatility as well as unmistakable talent, while the capable and most excellent work of her pupils shows her to be a painstaking and highly successful instructor, who is a credit to herself as well as St. Helen's Hall. Of the pupils taking part and deserving of particular commendation may be mentioned, Dottie Jassup, Elijah Corbett, Belle Barchus, Alice Andrews and Miss Allegra Lane. The Delsarte exercises, rendered by a class of fifteen charming young misses and led by Miss Blodgett, was a novel and and most pleasing exhibition of grace and beauty. All the girls wore white flowing gowns, made in the Grecian style, which greatly enhanced the attractiveness of the graceful motions and posturings. The artistic effect of the living swaying picture was heightened and intensified by the warm, mellow colors thrown from calcium lights The following is the programme

Music.

"School for Scandal."—Scene I

Lady Teazle ..... Dottie Jessup
Sir Peter Teazle ..... Elijah Corbett
Music

"School for Scandal."—Scene I.

"Ingomar"—Ingomar ..... C V Lewis
Polydor ..... P S Bates
Parthenia ..... Jeanne Blodgett
Acteon ..... Allegra Lane

PART II

"Country Aunt's Visit to the City"

Aunt Peabody ..... Belle Barchus
Eleanor ..... Annie Ball
Hettie ..... Alice Andrews
Miriam ..... Cleo Corbett

Ladies and gentlemen.

"The Only Young Man in Town"

Jedediah Brown ..... P S Bates
Francina Barnaby ..... Jeanne Blodgett
Mrs. Rebecca Barnaby ..... Grace Miller
Miss Hannah Staples ..... Carrie Shindler
Susan Lanes ..... Winnie Cole
Isabel Smith ..... Lizzie Comstock
Matilda Dix ..... Eva Jerome
Mrs. Dix ..... Mary Charman
Mrs. Vane ..... Edith Williams
Music—Song.

"Scene from Mary Stuart."

Elizabeth ..... A Lane
Mary Stuart ..... Jeanne Blodgett
Music.
Delsarte exercises and attitudes (Grecian costume) ..... by class of fifteen
Listening Looking Coming Affection Anger. Sorrow Joy Fear Religious devotion. Farewell.

East Portland Y M C A.

The entertainment of last Wednesday evening, at the I. O. O F hall, was a grand success. They gave a very interesting literary and musical entertainment. The excellent programme was carried out in the presence of a large and attentive audience, and was well received by all present. The program was an excellent one and rendered in a graceful manner. The male chorus, under the management of Professor Weizell, did quite well. The instrumental duet overture "Martha," Flotow, by Misses Augusta La Kamp and Beatrice Halsey, was excellently performed and was well received by the audience. Miss La Kamp, in rendering other selections on the piano, showed considerable musical talent The quartette, "Moonlight Will Come Again," by Mesdames Weizell and Soden and Messrs. Miller and Soper, was good. Nothing can be said to add to the laurels of Mrs Weizell, as all know of her excellent trained voice Mrs Soden has a sweet voice, and sang with considerable grace and ease. Professor Weizell's reading, "The Ringing of the Bells," was well done, and brought the house down when the methodistic bell was rung, as well as when the "Bro Watkins, Fare Thee Well," sermon was preached, and "The old gray horse got scared at the old hoe and threw Bro Watkins off in the mud and the old boss left him with the saddle bags" The vocal solo, "Star of My Heart," by Miss Grace Davy, was good Miss Davey has a very charming and sweet voice Miss Maud Glen's solo on the piano showed that she possessed much musical talent The farce "Married by the New Justice of the Peace," was quite a laughable scene. The new justice, Mr Owens, got "awfully mixed in his trying to hunt up law and facts" to tie the knot. The groom, Mr Royal, did his part well Miss Minnie Switzer, the bride, and she felt "awful queer," and wanted the marriage postponed. She looked and acted quite countrified, and did exceedingly well. The boy Cistra as a witness was excellent, and showed that he could act the darkey part well "Woman's Rights," by Mr Soper, was good A good many husbands and wives ought to have been there and seen this acted out It was well done, especially when Mr Soper kicked the tub over Miss Dora Humphrey, accompanist rendered her part well, and showed that she was well qualified to perform her part in the entertainment Much credit is due to Mr Soper for this entertainment as he, with his able assistants, have worked hard for the success of the entertainment, and has proved quite a financial success for the association East Portland may feel proud that she has so many young men and ladies who are well hited to appear upon the platform with grace and manners.

Mrs. Wilson's Lunch.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. R. B Wilson, assisted by her daughters, Miss Wilson and Miss Louise Wilson, gave a most delightful lunch party to a number of her young married friends. The beautiful home, corner of Nineteenth and H streets, was decorated for the occasion with quantities of roses of most wonderful size and beauty of coloring Gorgeous La France, Marechal Niel, Jacqueminot and other rare and beautiful varieties of roses were artist cally arranged throughout the apartments. The table appointments were exquisite, and the entire affair was one of the most elegant ever given in the city There were about thirty ladies present.

Mrs. Hoyt's Afternoon Whist.

Mrs. Richard Hoyt gave a most charming whist-tea party Friday from 3 to 5 P. M at her new residence, 625 H street. This entertainment is all the rage in the East, but new to Portland and supposed to be very swell The house was arranged as for an ordinary tea, except that the tables were bare of everything but cards. As each lady entered she was given a rose tied with ribbons, the color of which determined her partner for the game by a similarity of taste. The playing lasted just one hour, all stopping promptly at the tap of the bell. Four of the guests took charge of the scores, while the hostess, assisted by her daughters, "laid the cloth" for the "tea," which consisted of bread and butter, strawberries and cream, a variety of cake for which the hostess is famous among her friends, and lastly ices served individually in every possible form. All the china used was hand-painted The hall was profusely decorated with growing plants, the parlors having roses in every conceivable place, even hats-full lying on the floor, so that the effect was a veritable bower of roses. The two ladies who counted the points also won the prizes—Mrs Ellis G. Hughes and Mrs. P. Brigham. There are no prizes for poor playing in afternoon whist. The following is a list of the guests: Mrs. Dr. Wells, Mrs. H Theilsen, Mmes. von Bolton, Mrs. F. Dekum, Mrs. Brazee Mrs D P. Thompson, Mrs. Earhart, Mrs Snell, Mrs. Sturgis, Mrs. F. H. Page, Mrs. S Heitshu, Mrs. T. Wygant, Mrs. P Brigham, Mrs. E. G. Hughes, Mrs. Walker V. Smith Mrs. Captain Tuttle, Mrs. P. S. Malcolm, Mrs McFall, Mrs. J C. Carson, Mrs B. B Cohen, Mrs. Silton, Mrs. F Allyn Beck, Mrs P. J. Maun, Mrs. John Gill.

Seventh Concert.

The Arion Musical Society, under the leadership of Mr. E. Steblnger, will give its seventh public concert next Tuesday evening at Arion hall. Macfarren's May Day will be produced by the Arion mixed chorus for the first time in Portland The following is the programme:

PART I.

Choosing of the Queen—Macfarren's May Day.
Arion Mixed Chorus.
Semiramis—Trio for Violin, Flute and Piano Beriot
Messrs. Henry and Alexander Wagner and E Stobinger
Hope—Male Chorus ..... H. Mohr
Arion Maennerchor
Das Herz am Rhein—Baritone Solo ..... W Hill
Mr Paul Wessinger
The Hunt's up—Macfarren's May Day. ..
Arion Mixed Chorus
Rondo Capriciosa ..... Mendelssohn
Miss Ida V. Wintzingerode.
Queen's Greeting—Macfarren's May Day.
Solo, by Miss Florence Dalton
Aufgeblunt—Tenor Solo ..... Goldermann
Mr Louis Dammasch.
The Singer and His Love—Male Chorus ..... Boildieu
Arion Maennerchor
The Revels—Macfarren's May Day
Arion Mixed Chorus.

McCrea-Morris.

A very quiet but impressive wedding ceremony was performed last Wednesday by the Rev. Father Schram, of Vancouver, the contracting parties being Mr A Lincoln Morris and Miss Mollie A McCrea The bride is a very beautiful and attractive young lady, who is esteemed by a large circle of friends for her lovable qualities The groom is a rising and very popular young man of Tacoma, where he is well and favorably known The happy couple were the recipients of many beautiful and costly presents Among them was a handsome life sized crayon portrait of the bride. After a brief bridal tour on the Sound Mr and Mrs. Morris will return to Tacoma, where they will reside in the future.

Birthday Surprise Party.

A very pleasant surprise party was tendered Miss Pauline Freidenthal last Monday evening at her residence, 353 Morrison street, it being the anniversary of her birthday. The evening was pleasantly passed in music, and dancing was indulged in until a late hour. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. I. Gumber, Mr. and Mrs. M Cohn, Mr. and Mrs. Hirsch, Mrs. H. Chron, Mrs. S. Freidenthal, Mr. and Mrs. Sol Freidenthal, Miss Louise Pinchauer of Astoria, Miss Green of California, Miss Ray Freidman of Oakdale, Cal.; Miss Rose Lesser, Miss Pauline Freidenthal, Miss Gussie Raphael, Miss Belle Danziger, Miss Blanche Grabenheim, Miss Ettie Goodman, Messrs. Sam Claskel, Ralph Feig, Simon Mish, Joe Mish, Ed Hirsch, Will Hirsch, Neff, Jake, Abe and Mose Danziger, Adolph Freidlein, Victor Stadecker, Sol Silverfield, Jonas Lowenstein, Max, Jonas and Henry Freidenthal.

An Evening in the Tropics.

"An Evening in the Tropics" will be represented next Friday evening at the new Exposition building, on B street, by the ladies of the Unitarian society, who have prepared a handsome programme for the occasion, to be followed by dancing and refreshments. Thousands who were unable to view the immense structure on the evening of the centennial celebration, may grasp this opportunity with full promise of a pleasant entertainment.

Neighborhood Whist Club.

On Thursday evening Mrs. J. Myrick entertained the Neighborhood Whist Club, at her residence on Eighteenth street. She was assisted by her charming daughters. Those present were: Mr and Mrs. C. B. Bellinger, Mr and Mrs. D. S. Tuthill, Mr. and Mrs. George H Durham, Mr. and Mrs. L G Reed, Mr and Mrs. J H Hill, Mrs. Lucien Wallace, Mrs. Snell, Mr. Fred M. Gilmore and Mr. James Laidlaw.

Mrs. Palmer's Lunch Party.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Ernest Palmer gave a small but very delightful luncheon to Miss Wilcox and Miss Nina Adams. The house and table were beautifully decorated and the table service was especially pretty. The young ladies invited to meet Miss Wilcox and Miss Adams were: Miss Bevan, Miss McCracken and Miss Beck.

The Rainbow Affair.

On Tuesday evening the ladies of Trinity Guild will give a "Rainbow Affair," at Assembly hall. Roses in great quantities will be offered for sale, and cash prizes will be awarded those bringing the finest specimens of each variety The display promises to exceed anything ever seen in the city.

Lawn Tennis.

The silken standard which is to be played for by the Multnomah and Vancouver Barracks tennis clubs at the forthcoming tournament is a very handsome affair. It is made of blue silk, embroidered with a profusion of gold bullion. It is on exhibition in a prominent drug store on First street.

Mrs Foreman's Dancing Class.

On next Friday evening Mrs. Foreman will give a dancing party to her Friday evening dancing class at the Assembly hall Mrs Foreman intends to go East shortly, and so has found it necessary to give up the class.

Mrs. King's Luncheon.

On Friday afternoon Mrs W B King gave a charming luncheon to a number of her friends, at her residence, No 424 Fstreet. The decorations were pretty and remarkably effective Some thirty ladies were present

Personal

Mrs J B Montgomery leaves for the East this evening

Miss Ada McCraken will leave for San Francisco in a few weeks

Mrs. T. H Handbury returned Friday from a week's visit at the Cascades locks.

Mrs J F. Jones leaves on this afternoon's train for a month's visit to San Francisco.

Mr. J T. Ambrose has gone to Southern Oregon to spend the summer with his family.

Mrs G A. Mooney and family are expected back from a prolonged visit East tomorrow.

Miss Wilcox, accompanied by Miss Nina Adams, leaves for the East Wednesday morning

Mrs. W. J. Burns and Miss Clementine Wilson, spent several days on the Sound last week

Mrs. Mary L. Foote, of Salt Lake city, is visiting her brother, G. H Lamberson, at 20 Gibbs street.

Mrs. Lettie Hill, who has been on a month's visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs A. Smith, of this city, left for San Francisco a few days ago. Mrs. Hill proceeded direct to Yosemite, to join her father-in-law, Mr. Thomas Hill, the celebrated painter, who has opened a studio there for the present season.

Mr. J. C Dockerill, now of New Westminster, but formerly of this city, is spending a few days here.

Mr. Maurice G Du Buisson, well known in this city, but now located at Tacoma, was in the city last week.

Mr. S Simon has left on a tour to his old home, Germany. He will be absent from this city about three months.

Miss Pinkie Sears, left to-day for the Sound, where she will visit friends in Seattle and Tacoma for a few weeks.

Miss Cahill will leave this week on a visit to Philadelphia, by way of San Francisco, to return to Portland early in October.

Mr G. P. Morden, traveling salesman for Akin, Selling & Co., returned yesterday from Kansas City, accompanied by his wife and child.

Judge B B Tuttle left for San Francisco yesterday He will remain a week or more, and on his return will bring Mrs. Tuttle back with him.

Mr Fred M Gilmore leaves for San Francisco on the 25th. He will from there make a trip to New York, visiting friends and relatives in the Eastern states.

Mrs. Augustus F. Butler, of New York city, and Frank C. Robbins, of Amherst, Canada, are visiting their aunt, Mrs. Levi Anderson, at 243 Second street.

Dr. T. B. Perry leaves for San Francisco tomorrow where he will go on board the marine convoy the Rush, and will accompany her on a summer cruise in Alaskan waters.

Commander U. Sebree left for the Cascades locks Saturday He will return Monday, and bring his wife, who has been the guest of Mrs. Edward Burr for the past ten days.

Mrs. J W Shafford and son, of this city, left last Wednesday, via the Oregon Short Line, to visit friends and relatives in the East. Mrs S will visit the scenes of her childhood in Ohio while Master Courtney will make the acquaintance of friends and relatives for the first time, he being a Pacific coast boy. They will be gone about six weeks.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that on May 16 a second-class whistling buoy, painted red and lettered "Fox rock," in white, was established and moored in 43 fathoms of water, distant 5/8 miles SW. 1/2 S from Fox rock, Oxford reef, near Cape Blanco, Oregon.

From this buoy Tichenor's rock bears E 1/2 N Cape Blanco lighthouse N by E 3/4 E, distant 5 3/4 miles

The buoy is surmounted by a whistle, sounded by the action of the sea, giving 20 to 30 blasts per minute

Pilots and masters of vessels are requested to notify me if this buoy should drift from its position or not work satisfactorily.

Coquille rock—A first-class nun buoy, painted red and lettered "Coquille," in white, has been established and moored in 14 1/4 fathoms of water, about 200 yards W N W of the break on Coquille rock, off mouth of Coquille river, Oregon.

From the buoy the jetty is end on, bearing E 1/2 S, distant 1 11-16 miles. Wash rocks off Coquille point S E 3/4 S. The sea breaks on Coquille rock only in heavy weather

By order of the lighthouse board,
U SEBREE,
Inspector Thirteenth Lighthouse District.

Paris Exposition.

For rates and steamer reservations call at Northern Pacific ticket office, No 121 First street, corner of Washington

Mrs. John Sax, a Prominent Lady of Portland, Gives Her Experience With Dr. Darrin at 235 Fifth Street.

Editor Oregonian I have been a well woman all my life until last August, when I was taken down with chills and fever, which confined me to my bed nine weeks with rheumatism in my limbs and hands, also liver and kidney troubles. After lingering in this condition for five months, and was advised by my physician to try electricity. As Dr Darrin had cured my mother of various ailments two years ago, I put myself under his care. Now I am so far cured of all my troubles that only a few weeks' treatment are needed. I can be seen at 235 Second street, Portland. MARY P. SAX.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, MAY 19.

THE OREGONIAN violates no confidence when it remarks that some Oregon men have entertained hopes of office which are not yet realized

The first newspaper printed on the Pacific coast, north of Mexico was the *Oregon Spectator*, the first number of which appeared at Oregon City, February 5, 1846 John Fleming was publisher and W G T'Vault editor The press on which it was printed is now in the office of the *Journal*, at Eugene City.

At every session of the parliament of Great Britain there is an effort to pass the bill to allow a man to marry his deceased wife's sister But the house of lords always beats it There is so much desire in England to marry the deceased wife's sister, that the wonder is the man didn't marry the sister in the first place

The Dalles *Times Mountaineer* says that the appointment of Hon Joel Hutsch as minister to Turkey was as surprising as a thunderbolt from a clear sky In view of the past the great American citizen should be impervious to political surprise The workings of the great machine are wonderful and there is no telling to-day what the grist of to-morrow will be

Canada has entered into contracts to pay $2,000 a year to steamships for carrying foreign mails By this policy she will build up a heavy trade One result of this policy is already seen in the diversion of trade from the American lines running to China and Japan Announcement was made some time ago that one of our lines would be discontinued because of inability to compete with the Canadian line

A number of 'county papers' that come to this office have been complaining that their particular localities have been "neglected" or "ignored" by THE OREGONIAN This is not true since THE OREGONIAN endeavors to represent all localities Yet those same papers are arguing with great heat that articles about their localities in THE OREGONIAN are of little or no service Some of our brethern are hard to please

The stabbing affair in East Portland yesterday morning shows the danger attendant upon keeping a 'perfectly harmless lunatic' at home. There is no telling what freak a person of unbalanced mind will take, nor when he will take it, hence it is a misguided pity that insists upon keeping a relative of unsound mind at home instead of sending him to the asylum where he can be properly cared for and if necessary restrained

Mr Gladstone has declined the offer made by a New York newspaper syndicate of $25 000 for a series of twenty five articles on topics of public interest About twenty five thousand men and women in the United States with a call to write '—which comes chiefly from their pockets—are each in a maze of indecision would be to whether this syndicate might not be induced to accept a substitute for Mr Gladstone in this matter

Albany is going to celebrate the Fourth of July in regulation style. The committee charged with the duty of collecting funds to insure a generous time has already $1000 pledged to that purpose and patriotic citizens of Linn are busy counting the amount that will be left for rockets After the country brass bands have been duly paid for playing "Yankee Doodle, "Hail Columbia and the "Star Spangled Banner" from early morn to dewy eve

There is believed to be no doubt the congress of American states called to meet at Washington in October next, will be well attended The invitation to be represented at it has already been accepted by Mexico Colombia, Chili, Ecuador, the Argentine Republic, and the Central American republics, and they will in questionably be joined by the other countries invited The only possible exception is Brazil from which empire no intimation has yet come

Aaron Payne, an octogenarian of Fort Wayne Indiana, was married for the eighth time on May day, his bride being a comely country lass of 19 years Death released him from matrimonial bonds six times and divorce the seventh A justice of the peace performed the last marriage service from which it may be inferred that his contract with the minister had expired The manner of disposal of the seventh spouse may have been due to the expiration of a like contract with the undertaker.

It is suggested that a pamphlet be prepared and published setting forth an account of the proceedings at Portland on the day of the late centennial celebration The suggestion is a good one. The occasion was one of great interest; there was in it a unity of local and historical significance, and the record of it is well worthy of preservation. It would show now and he after a prominent side of the active life of our city and state, and would increase in value as a record with the lapse of years

Monday, May 13, was the anniversary of the fire that reduced the business portion of Goldendale, W T, to ashes The courage and energy of the citizens of that place are shown in the fact that during the year buildings aggregating a cost of $60 000 have been completed and a number of others are in course of construction A fire is sometimes a good thing to bring out the qualities of people as well as of metals It has proved so in the case of the people of this thriving town of Klickitat county

From 1789 to 1813 the ratio for a representative in congress was 30,000 It was increased only to 35 000 in the next ten years In 1833 it was 47 700, in 1843 it rose to 70 680, in 1853 it was 93 420, and in 1863 rose to 127 381 The present number is 151,912 and brings a house of 375 members which ought not to be increased as it is to day a noisy, unwieldy assembly In the next apportionment the extreme Eastern and Middle states must lose, the South, with the exception of Texas, will lose, while the West must gain

A Goldendale woman had to pay a fine of $6 and costs amounting to $23 for the privilege of telling the town marshal what she thought of him the other day He took the sending meekly to all appearance and then went off and had the woman arrested on a charge of "assault with words," resulting as above noted. It is now probably a case wherein the accused is ready to declare that if she said anything that she ought to be sorry for she is glad of it. She will probably restrain her tongue and wield the broom the next time she has a grievance at the marshal

Four of our new war ships, the Boston Chicago, Atlanta and Yorktown, are fitting out at the Brooklyn navy yard for a cruise to Queenstown then around the British Islands up the North Sea and Baltic to St Petersburg, back again to Portsmouth England, across to Cherbourg, France, thence down the French coast, visiting Brest; over to Spain and down the Portuguese coast, touching at Oporto and Lisbon and thence to the Straits of Gibraltar After a stop at Tangier the fleet will go to India via Suez Canal and thence through the Southern Pacific Islands towards San Francisco. Then will follow the run "around the Horn," with visits to the principal shipping points. It is expected that the trip will occupy two years.

It is interesting to notice that General Henry R Jackson, in a speech at Savannah the other day, declared: "The Confederates were the supporters of the Federal constitution The North rebelled against it, not the South" This apparently makes it necessary for General Jackson to reconstruct history to the extent of alleging that the faithful South conquered the rebellious North and thus preserved the Union and the constitution It is worthy of remark that this is the General Jackson whom Mr Cleveland thought the fittest man to be sent as United States minister to Mexico.

Father Damien widely celebrated as the leper priest of the Molokai colony in the Hawaiian Islands died a month ago from the loathsome disease that he had contracted from the natives, among whom he has labored for the past sixteen years The moth man was to sympathize with a person who elected as to rejoice that death is come to his relief When the world learns to be as human toward mentally diseased human beings as it is toward suffering animals such sacrifices as this holy and devoted man made for the benefit of the horribly diseased creatures who comprise the Molokai leper colony will be unknown

The late Sam Brannan of San Francisco was a native of Maine, and he gave more than any single man to the sanitary and during the rebellion and no old pioneer applied very mildly to him for aid He was one of the strongest Union men in the dark days when Duke Gwin and other southern leaders tried to deliver California over to the Confederates The great public service at a time when the Union cause needed friends on this coast goes far to make men remember that rough Sam Brannon was something more than a victim of intemperate habits in his old age As Othello said of himself he had "done the state some service"

It is now stated on the authority of a man who helped to do the job that "the bottom of the Alaskan was honeycombed, and the holes filled up with putty instead of cement, to save expense" This may or may not be true. Shipowners have been known to take criminal risks in sending rotten hulks to sea laden with human life but in this instance it is hardly probable that this was done The Alaskan was comparatively a new vessel and the O R & N. Co. needed her in its business It is not probable, therefore that human questions aside, the owners of the vessel would have sent her to sea, practically a sinking condition. As thorough an inquiry as is possible, with the vessel at the bottom of the sea will no doubt be instituted in the case and through this means when the proper time comes a statement of the vessel's condition will be given to the public. Until such time although the most stories that feed upon disaster will be about, they will not challenge serious belief

TAKING THE MAN'S PART

Under the caption, 'Are Women to Blame?' Rebecca Harding, Rose Terry, Marion Harland, Catherine Owen and Amelia E Barr endeavor to answer the question, Who is to blame for unhappiness in marriage? The curious fact is that all these notably able sensible women in their judgments incline more or less strongly to the opinion that the women are quite as often to blame for the unhappy outcome of marriage as men. Rebecca Harding says Adam's married life was wretched because she was sharp and ambitious and he weak and a glutton,' or, in other words, Eve was Becky Sharp and Adam was the original Rawdon Crawley" The crown prince of Austria kills himself, because he loves another woman better than his wife, and an humble Dutch peddler does the same thing at Cincinnati. Rebecca, daughter of Laban for gold and fine clothes, marries a man whom she had never seen and did not love, becomes a tricky, rapacious wife and brings misery to her husband's house, and her story is repeated in one newspaper almost every morning. Solomon was botchedlad by a brilliant but scolding wife, so was Socrates so was Carlyle—as he deserved to be Walter Scott had a stupid, priggish wife, so had Byron Rebecca Harding cites these historical facts and says:

Give to a husband and wife some genuine love a habit of honest thinking and acting, a little leisure in their lives and above all, reverence for a power higher than themselves, and there will be happiness between them, whether they live in Congo or Chicago, just as there would have been in the days before the flood

I am not all sure either, that there are more unhappy marriages than there were fifty years ago There are more divorces and divorce-bills drag the secret unhappiness to light. I remember in the Virgin a town in which I passed my childhood there was one divorce, and so rare was the legal severance of marriage in those days, and so abhorrent to public feeling, that the poor young woman was regarded with horror as though she had been a leper But were there no wretched mar ages among, the good people who held her at arms length? no drunken, brutal husbands? no selfish nagging wives?

Rose Terry says

When a woman marries for money she puts herself at once on a level with a class of women who are the lowest order of humanity. That her wish of herself is legalized does not alter its real morality. She is actually one of the outcasts of her sex in heart and soul, however she may try to delude herself with a ceremonial respectability. To a woman who takes this step happiness in marriage is impossible neither affection nor respect can live in a venal atmosphere, and when these are wanting marriage becomes a dreadful imprisonment for life The same rule obtains when a woman marries for a home, as that motive is but a modification of the other Yet how many women sell themselves in both these ways, and then wonder that they are not happy, and therefore revile marriage!

Rose Terry also admits that because women are almost always jealous they often dig the grave of conjugal love They are jealous of their husband's affection for his own relations, for his rival in that father, for his own children—though more frequently they neglect the father of their child for the child itself, and in conclusion she acutely says:

Jealousy is a trait that has a reciprocal influence a jealous woman is cruel as the grave she can neither awaken nor retain affection and the man of whom she is jealous considers his own unhappiness and her suspicions ample excuse for indulging in the very abberations of which he is suspected

Let women give themselves to the cultivation of the womanly virtues become patient considerate submissive and gentle, cease to be exacting extravagant and jealous let them consider that marriage is a condition that can be made blessed or cursed according to their use of it, and give their whole hearts to rendering it what it should be let them take counsel of the wisdom which is from above.

Marion Harland thinks the wife is oftener than not in fault, where wedded wretchedness is not caused by uncleanliness or intemperance because he is prone to forget that while "courtship is play marriage is work" Catharine Owen admits that couples who marry without romantic "moonlight" love but merely from friendship, provided they respect each other are generally happier than those who marry for love, and this because so much less expected, that is thought so never forced on those brides than they are less to the husband than they were to the lover"

Amelia E Barr thinks that "spanking breadth, women are to blame" where marriage is a failure We quote

The greatest mistakes men make in is marrying immature women, girls in their teens who have all the crudeness and tartness of sour fruit. A tradition of innocence and gentleness hangs about a young girl but in reality she is the most cruel of human creatures. Her judgments are harsh her prejudices stiff, her sympathies narrow, and she is full of self-assertion. * * * Such wives are dead weight on men. Though they be struggling for existence or fighting hard battles, they have them to carry on their shoulders, their whims to consider their trivialities to respond to no endurance fails and love dies of starvation

But if weak gushing wives have much to answer for, perhaps superior ones have more Who does not know those perfect women, cold and proper as a well bred doll? Their own temperament being generally languid and phlegmatic the burning passions which send impulsive men into danger and sin are inconceivable to them, and as they have no constitutional tendency either to speculation or carnality, they wonder how man can commercially fail or morally fall As a general thing weak sanguine men marry strong women—human affairs have this marvellous inclination to readjust the balance—but it is a mistake Wives of this kind can look with untroubled eyes into the quivering face of a man confessing his fault, and calmly remind him that "sorrows cannot undo evil"

Babbling women, who like Antigone are perpetually calling heaven to witness 'what deeds they suffer on' at what mens hands are apt finally to go into the divorce courts with their complaints.

The singular thing is that all these able, unprejudiced women take the man's part in this controversy We see the same sex instinct in courts Men use a woman leniently and women always are full of charity for a man who is in liquor, if he is not drunken or heinous The sex in fact explains the whole matter

THE BEST LAND THE CHEAPEST

The voters of Pierce county, W T, have authorized the expenditure of $10 000 for a 'poor farm' This sum if properly managed is sufficient to buy and fit up a county residence for paupers fit for a gentleman farmer However such a purchase is made for the future, and true economy is suggestions and far reaching A good farm or land that even with reasonable outlay be converted into a productive farm at a fair price is not a bad investment anywhere in the North west a present whether made by the individual or by the public for a specific purpose

Oregon's next purchase in this direction will be site for a reform school, and true economy advises the acquirement of a suitable tract—location fertility and healthfulness considered—even if the present want is more than a larger number of acres that were not as favorably situated.

Parsimony and extravagance are almost equally to be dreaded by taxpayers in deciding upon such a purchase since the former is proverbially short sighted, and is likely to result in sending good money after bad for a long series of years in the effort to make a bad bargain answer the purpose

Spending money on poor land in the way of ferti ising draining and favoring with extra cultivation and alternation of crops is like pampering scrub milch cows to make them compete with blooded stock for dairy purposes Much can be accomplished by persistent effort and systematic and relatively expensive feeding but every one knows it pays in the long run to get good stock at double the first cost and have animals that are with ordinary care, always to be depended upon

The state should select a farm for the purposes of the reform school that will be a good investment for the future even if it pays more in the outset for such a place than would be required for the purchase of double the number of inferior acres inconveniently or unhealthfully located

Reservations on any steamship line in the Atlantic service to Europe can be secured at Northern Pacific ticket office, No 121 First street, corner Washington

HAIR DRESSING

AT WASS HAIR STORE, 83 Yamhill St.

The Schwab Bros Printing & Litho Co., 5 Washington street Lowest Prices

NEW TO-DAY.

H. H. HILDEBRAND.

Prescription Druggist, 56 and Morrison. Telephone 499 Orders by mail receive prompt attention

ELOCUTION—ONE SKILL IN MUSICAL SCIENCE ARROWED CLASSES Sixth st

$2,500 WILL BUY 5 LOTS on Third st All level and cheap. TERMS EASY Real Estate Agent Room 40 Stark block

TYPEWRITERS OF ALL KINDS AT THE Pioneer Wood Yard foot Morrison st Telephone 930 MOORE & STARK.

FOR LADIES' READY MADE SUITS, largest stock, latest styles, perfect fitting and lowest prices, go to D FORTER & CO., 147 Third st

$10 WILL BUY A LOT IN THE Peninsular addition, East Portland $10 down balance $1 a week. After June first lots will be $100. Office 13 Morrison st 10m15*

FAREWELL SALE.

CHAS. Wells, the wig maker, is going out of business in a few weeks. Call early 93 Yamhill st. 10m15

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS!

100 lots sold, prices for this week $100 to $150 $20 cash and $10 per month, lots 50x100 feet. PIPER & HOLMES, 49 Morrison st Portland

SOUTHERN PORTLAND.

$100 to 600 feet of land for sale view very pretty and extensive living spring of excellent water property will be easy of access. Apply to F V ANDREWS & CO 25 Pine st. 19m22*

TAKE NOTICE.

The parties who have in their possession a safety valve now will return the same to H MAPLE 104 North 2nd st Portland, Or Said valve has slit in one ear and notch in other 19m6*

$2000 TO $5000 FOR BUSINESS.

A gentleman possessing this sum desires to invest it in some remunerative and substantial business in which he can take an active part. Apply to F V. ANDREWS & CO., 25 Pine st 16m3*

GOVERNMENT LAND.

A few choice claims on the line of the proposed railroad Will soon be taken. Parties located by surveyor $75 a claim Satisfaction guaranteed J BAGLE & KING Room A Dekum building Smth*

BUY A LOT IN Pleasant Little Homes No. 2. $5 down $2.50 a month EMPIRE LAND COMPANY, 74 Morrison st m19tf*

P. & C. S. S. CO.

The Steamer Geo Wilkes will sail for Gray's Harbor direct May 15th, 20th, 25th and 30th leaving her dock foot of Oak st at 7 P M connecting at Astoria the next morning with night boats from Portland. 14m9* F R STRONG, President

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

$30,000 will buy a good quarter block. For location and terms, which are very favorable, apply to F. V. ANDREWS & CO., No. 25 Pine Street.

SOLD ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.

Small monthly or weekly payments Furniture Clocks, Watches Carpets and all Lines of household goods one exception. The new York Installment Co 103 and 105 Morrison street. 20f

FOR SALE.

The new furniture of an 11-room house, with lease of house all rooms rented to permanent part a this is a rare opportunity for a bargain if sold at once. Address or call at 201 Seventh st. 19m3

$625

WILL BUY 5 ACRES IN DeLASHMUTT & OATMAN'S Little Homes, adjoining where pleasant little homes are selling for $60 per lot 25x100 feet each 5 acres will cut up into 60 lots and $400 can be realized thereby CARR & GOLDSMITH S W cor First and Washington sts, Portland Or

BOOMING!

GRAY'S HARBOR AND PORTLAND

Should get in at ground floor space and terms to the new paper, to appear May 20th, with large circulation. Send for copies also, and get posted on that new and thriving country The best corner lot for A GOOD SPECULATION.

Address, - - - Washingtonian, HOQUIAM, WASHINGTON.

NEW TO-DAY.

5-Acre Tracts.

Good soil and at reasonable prices. Any young man having a few hundred dollars should buy one or more of these garden tracts and have planted grape vines and all kinds of fruit trees and berries. A first class market can always be found in Portland. In a short time he can not only have an income from this property, but the land will also increase in value.

While you own a piece of land you have something tangible,

Several persons have already availed themselves of this opportunity.

For further information apply to

SECOR & STORY,

31 Stark Street.

Legitimate Real Estate Bargains

$1000 To $7 50—Three acre lots on old Section 16 1st north of Sellwood

$7250 Val ble quarter block northeast corner 1st south of Holladay's

$400 To $500—Only 6 lots unsold out of 40 in Williams addition to East Portland Fine property

$125—Ten acres good level land, near Shattuck's Station Actual bargain.

$30—Eighty acres 30 miles from Portland on Boones Ferry road 30 acres cleared all level rich land small house

—ALSO—

$150—One hundred acres in 5 or 10-acre tracts, within half hour's ride of Milwaukie rich level land and surrounded by prosperous fruit farms This is a rare chance to buy a small home or first-class speculation. Sellwood's only competitor for its fine truits. This tract adjoins the county road on one side and is in fine, valuable creek on the other Those desiring to view this property will have an opportunity to do so next Thursday morning at my expense Intending purchasers in the country may make the small outlay, therein necessary to locate in the order of their deposits. Entire satisfaction assured or the deposit refunded in full

$4000—100x100 feet on 2 st, between 20th and 21st sts. A splendid chance to purchase residence property on Nob Hill. Blocks lots and farms in locations and at prices to suit all.

M. G. GRIFFIN,

Real Estate, Insurance and Investment Agent 19 Portland Savings Bank Building second and Washington sts 19

REAL ESTATE.

$4750—Two lots on D street, Couch Addition.

$2200—One lot on H street, near 21st.

$3500—Fine quarter block in Holladay's Addition.

$1500—One lot in McMillan's Addition.

$1950—Lot in Irving's Addition.

$ 900—For a fine lot on improved street in Albina.

$ 650—An acre, for ten acres on Mt. Tabor.

$ 350—An acre, for ten acres two miles from East Portland.

Improved and unimproved business and residence property in all parts of the city.

DAVIS & DENLAP,

14 Morrison Street

Auburn Park.

This beautiful tract is situated on the western slope of Mount Tabor. At a fair price, with easy terms for payment, you can buy a large lot containing 7,500 square feet with rich soil, beautiful scenery, an abundant water supply, an exhilarating climate, easy access to town and no cold winds.

Inquiry will satisfy you that lots with such advantages cannot be bought elsewhere for the same value, therefore get particulars and buy a lot from the agents, F. V. ANDREWS & CO., No. 25 Pine St.

Twenty-eight Lots Sold

During the past week of rain swells our unparalleled sales of lots sold in Terminus Addition and vicinity to 252. No property around Port and offers such inducements to both homeseeker and speculator As Electric motor line will reach the property by September 1st, furnishing transportation to Morrison street for 5 cents. City water will be there by same date. Terminus Addition is two miles nearer the business center of Portland than $670 lots on Mt. Tabor and same distance as Southern Portland where lots sell for $500 and $1000 We will continue to sell lots for $250, payable $10 per month, till June 1st. Call at once as only 50 are left.

RIGGEN & HOLCROOK, 19m3 48 Stark Street

GOOD INVESTMENTS.

$11,000—Lot on Sixth st.
3000—Lot on Front st.
6500—Block in South Portland.
4750—Ten acres on Albina.
2210—Thirty five acres east end Mt Tabor
90—To $100 per acre for land N W from Phillips' Mills
125—Per acre—10 acres, east from Mount Tabor
100—Per acre—Improved land with good buildings on sandy road.

CAMPBELL & BRUSH, No. 8 Stark st.

$ 4500—Full block of 10 lots on Vancouver Motor Line
2100—Large room house, full lot city water, and fruit 1 yr old st East Portland
1980—Quarter block, cottage and well Eleventh st, no 6 Portland. Splendid location.
13,000—Quarter block with three houses, paying $100 a month Eighth st Portland.
2000 For a block of lots in Tatton's Addition, worth $4000 Must be sold.
850—Nine lots in Paradise Springs Farm, near Lents for cheap.
1250—Corner lot 50x125 on Sag Tagheal, near Williamsave
1600—Two fine lots on Gantenbein ave.
1600—Two finest lots on Gantenbein ave
2700—Lots & cottage in North Portland.

HUGHES & HOLCROOK, 48 Stark st.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer,

Will sell at Public Auction at Mrs. Barnes's house, on the Meadam road, on

Wednesday, May 22, at 1 O'clock P. M.,

One good milk cow, 1 Hereford heifer 100 chickens, 60 ducks and turkeys, 4 stands bees (adjustable hives) bedsteads, bureaus washstands spring mattresses linen sets bed quilts, sheets and pillow slips pillows and bolsters, carpets, crockery, glassware, one fine sewing machine.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Household Furniture, Etc.

We will sell at our Salesroom, No. 42 First street on

TUESDAY, MAY 21, AT 10 O'CLOCK,

Carpets and Furniture also continuation of the large stock of Boots Shoes, Clothing, Cutlery Etc

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

Fine building sites, and near the Sunnyside motor line.

GEO. L. STORY,

51 Stark Street.

NEW TO-DAY.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION and operation of a motor line for the Way erly system of suburban railways, will be received by the committee at Letter A Stearns Real Estate Co's office up to the hour of 10 A M Saturday May 18, 1889 For further particulars call after 10 A M Tuesday, May 14, room 3 HILLAS'S Room 19, Ainsworth building, corner Third and Oak

J W KERNS Chairman Executive Com.

The time for receiving bids is hereby extended to Wednesday May 22 at 10 A M A meeting of subscribers will be held at 1 P M same day

18m4* J W KERNS Chairman of Committee.

33 ACRES OF FINE LAND adjoining Judge Watt's farm 3½ miles from Portland, on road to E. P. R. R. at Shattuck's station This land is all level and has two running streams on the premises It can be divided up into small tracts and sold with a large profit The West Portland Motor and proposed cable roads will pass close by This is a good opportunity for speculation Property now for sale on easy terms. CARR & GOLDSMITH S W cor First and Washington sts, Portland Or

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR THE COUrt House and heating of 7800 lots for the West Portland High School up to noon on the 18th inst at the office of the Portland City Real Estate Association, Odd Fellows Building, Room No 1 By order of the Board of Directors. The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned. Contract to be completed by August 30th. Bids received by letter only reserved right to reject any or all bids Address F A WOOD Secretary

40 ACRES AT JOHNSON'S LANDING ON THE Willamette river, 3 miles from the town of Portland. Land level and rich, and every foot can be tilled or used for pasture. Will be sold in one piece or in small tracts to suit purchasers. Apply to CARR & GOLDSMITH S W cor First and Washington sts Portland

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING—OREGON RAILway & Navigation Co The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company will be held at the office of the company corner Third and Oak streets, in the city of Portland, Oregon Monday the 17th day of June A D 1889 at 12 M for the election of a board of directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may legally come before the meeting R KOEHLER, Secretary

NATURAL ICE—THE NATURAL ICE Company have contracted with the Union Ice Company to handle the trade of Portland East Portland and Albina for the ensuing season Ice is now being put up and orders for same will be supplied and ice can rely on as stated and steadily supplied Special inducements to large consumers. Office 30 Ash st H LITTLEFIELD Manager

$6,500 WILL BUY 2 LOTS (CORner of Ninth and Couch) and 6000-residence and good stable This property has rented for $60 per month and is a rare chance to secure a home in the finest residence portion of Portland. Terms easy CARR & GOLDSMITH S W cor First and Washington sts Portland Or

DON'T SAY YOU HAVEN'T HEARD OF CHESS Unless you have the latest Automatic Adjustable Vaporizing Oil Heater. This property is in the city, and will soon be business and fine residence property. Passes only 50 cents. Don't delay, as the price now or you are left. This slaughter of prices is all CONFUSE it room 311 Portland Savings bank building Third

PORTLAND HEIGHTS—ROOM 2 STORY AND full basement with one block of cable road at her south front, with fine view of the city and river and commanding grand public drives which can never be obstructed Room thoroughly modern dwelling, etc For particulars call on HUGHES & HOLCROOK, 48 Stark st

WATERFRONT BLOCK NORTH PORTLAND A bargain Fine corner business lot on Front st cheap Address evidence lots high and slightly easy to run Circle city lots unpaid terms Tracts and all tracts and property of all kinds prices and terms Buy to sell or exchange A M KERNS 24 Washington st

MOUNT TABOR FOR SALE VERY choice property close to the motor line Will divide tract and water it protected from three streams Good panoramic beautiful views For particulars apply to F V ANDREWS & CO 25 Pine street 13m4*

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND 2 LOTS in south addition to East Portland 2 story house 10 rooms with bath and all modern conveniences Offered for $1500 cash Bargain on time Situation good Apply to F V ANDREWS & CO 25 Pine st

BRITISH BARK BRANDON CAPTAIN Brown now in Oregon River Bar Neither the master nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts that may be contracted by the crew C CESAR & CO consignees. 19m1*

AN EVENING IN THE TROPICS—AT THE Exposition Building This Tuesday evening the 24th inst given by the ladies of the Methodist Episcopal church A programme first and fullest of variety and fun Admission 25 cents children 10 cents Reserved seats 50 cents 19m1*

LOT—100x100 PLUS ON SOUTH FIRST st next to cor Whittaker facing on St Pre $1850 CARR & GOLDSMITH, S W cor First and Washington sts Portland Or

CORRUGATED IRON AND SHEET Steel Roofing Galvanized Iron Cornice Send for illustrated catalogue J A RAYNE 265 267 Second st Portland

FRUIT FARM—80 ACRES, 60 BEARING 10 full acres 15 acres in cultivation 2 barns 2 wells springs, 11 miles south east Portland $2000 CHANDLER & PETTIT Room 1 143½ First st cor Alder

MONEY TO LOAN ON LONG TIME, in sums to suit on country and city property low rate of interest J & P MILLER Abington building 108 Third st

FOR SALE—STANDARD YOUNG FAMILY horse top buggy and harness Horse heart perfectly safe buggy and harness nearly new All will be sold at half price if sold at once. 19m1*

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN WANTS SITUATION as night watchman, or would like any kind where a trustworthy and sober man is needed Address Trusty box 7 Hotel cor Third and Ash 19m1*

WANTED WORK BY EXPERIENCED MAN and wife Good steady boys and girls work by the piece Inquire at Match Factory corner East Park and Ash WALKER & DANA 17m5*

HANDS TO WORK ON WAIST AND OTHER Good workers can make steady engagements with us, as we pay best, for reliable and experienced help Cash market wages H B LITT 19m1*

DARK KITTY FOR HONG KONG HAS ACcommodation for a few cabin passengers Rates and further particulars may be obtained on application to W De HART 87 Front st. 10m14*

GOOD LOCATION FOR SMALL SAWMILL Logs free Local trade and an order for 50,000 worth of lumber ready Inquire room No 1, Odd Fellow's hall block 13m5*

WANTED—GOOD MEN WHO WANT STEADY work and a place to find a home can be assured by calling at 311 Portland Savings Bank Building Third

WANTED—FOR U S ARMY, UNMARRIED men between the ages of 21 and 35 years of good character and temperate habits who can speak, read and write the English language Apply at 249 Morrison st, Portland, Or

WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN RECENTLY FURnished room or suite, in private home by centrally located, with terms, description and terms address W. N. C., Oregonian 19m15

A SCHOOL TEACHER WISHING A FEW hours and lucrative business this summer (no books) will please call on WILLIAMS Intermediate st.

FOR SALE—LARGE 14 FT LONG YAWL 6 ft wide all covered with oil cloth in first class condition Inquire garden carpenter, 188 Third near Taylor 19m1*

NURSE GIRL WANTED.

Apply at 286 Lovejoy st. above Jefferson 14m15*

WANTED—BY THREE YOUNG LADIES, TWO unfurnished rooms with or without board references exchanged Address M B care Oregonian

WANTED—SITUATION BY COMPETENT cook-keeper of over 12 years' experience in lumber and other business Bookkeeper care Oregonian

$3000 TO BE LENT ON FRONT ST CAMPBELL & BRUSH No 8 Stark st.

WANTED—10 BUY HALF OR WHOLE INTEREST in a small set of hardware or place to put in stock. Address I L V International Hotel 1

STRAWBERRIES WITH CREAM RICH Strawberries and cream at the New York today Try one of their Sunday dinners. 1

PAINTING—FOR RELIABLE WORK in trees and dispatch, go to C F PEARSON 7 First st, New Market block

FLY SCREENS THE ONLY PERFECT and cheapest. ORDON carpenter 188 Third st, near Taylor 19m1*

DR BENJAMIN SCHNEIDER, ARTIST IN ASTrology removed to 225 First st. will give delineations and instructions. Parlors 9 am 10 19m1*

WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE AS COOK or small suite of furnished rooms private family preferred Address G M care orig. plain 19m1*

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO MAKE HIMSELF useful and take care of horses Call at Button saloon, foot Morrison bet 1 and 2. 19m5

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE COTTAGES in the city will be for rent June 1 Inquire of MARTIN WINCH, Abington building. 19m7

GOOD RETOUCHER WANTS HOME WORK GUS NELSON 145 East ray 19m1*

BUY A COOK STOVE FOR THE AT O'REILLY'S Third st bet Morrison and Alder 18m8*

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, a situation to do general housework Apply at room 35, Intermediate at Hotel. 19m1*

20c PER DOUBLE ROLL FOR WALL PAPER of the latest designs at SCOFIELD & MORGAN'S, 87 Washington st. 5mtf*

A SCANDINAVIAN GIRL WANTS A PLACE as a good waitress. Address D L., Bezas Hotel, cor 4 and Third. 19m1

FOR RENT—A MODERN BUILT 6-ROOM COTtage bath, etc. Apply 232 Montgomery st. Carpets the door 19m13

FOR RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms with gas and bath at 127 Eighth st, reference required. 19m3

R. D. COFFEE, 171 FRONT st KEEPS THE best and cheapest stock of saddles and harness on the coast. 20d-tuthsp

WANTED—A CARRIAGE PAINTER OR SECond hand. Apply at H A BENSON'S, No. 69 Third st. 19m1

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED A LARGE BAY window front room on first floor 25 N West Park st. 18m15*

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH $250 AS partner in food and sale stable. Apply 314 Front.

FOR SALE—QUARTER BUGGY MUSTANG C. E. THOMPSON & CO.

KEYES' KING OF RUST, the Great Cough Remedy Try a bottle 260 First st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOT M STREET C. E. THOMPSON & CO.

FOR RENT—A FRONT AND PLEASANT back room with use of bath Apply 349 Glisan, 19m1

ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS IN SUITE or single 21 and 23 Morrison st, cor. 3d. Mantle.

NEW TO-DAY.

Oregon & Transcontinental Company.

NEW YORK May 18, 1889

To the Stockholders of the Oregon and Transcontinental Company.

Whereas, the undersigned having held during the past year much the largest investment in the stock of your company and representing at the present time a majority of the entire capital stock, solicit your proxies to be used at the annual meeting of your company at Portland Oregon June 12, 1889, for electing a board of directors who shall, after the following policy

First, to prevent a recurrence of the difficulties now existing between the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, the Union Pacific Railway Company and the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, all of which are fortunately unable to the unwarranted withdrawal of the Union Pacific Company from the joint lease and accord from a plan of settlement substantially perfected last month by our efforts, whereby the permanency of the present rental to the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company and the dividend of six per cent per annum upon the stock of that company left to the Oregon and Transcontinental Company would be secured

Second to bring about a permanent settlement between the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, the Union Pacific Railway Company and the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company upon all their relations to the Oregon and Washington Territory and to the Pacific Northwest so that the reckless building of competitive lines to the Pacific coast may be prevented, the plan above mentioned may be regarded as a permanent basis upon which to adjust the future relations of these companies

Third to support the management of the St Paul Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad Company in its efforts to extend the Northern Pacific line from Grand Forks to the Pacific coast We have firmly resisted during all the controversies of the last two years a plan to put the control of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company stock of which is your property at such a price as we pledged ourselves to resist the combination now formed between the Union Pacific and the St Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad Company to control the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company and all future attempts to reduce the rental as now fixed by its lease

Third to fund the indebtedness of your company in the whole at the most economical manner for the benefit of the stockholders

Fourth to secure to any one of the undersigned who may or substitutes his proxy bearing a later date than the proxy which they may have given to any other person who cancels the proxy or writes later date (signed) HENRY VILLARD CHARLES L. COLBY CLINTON GILBERT PAUL SCHULZE Second Vice Pres.

BARGAINS.

$1200—Fine lot Stephens addition choice fruit good street

2000—Fine new 6-room cottage South Portland good view

2700—Lot 60x100 and house Eighteenth and Flanders

525 Lot 50x100 Fourth bet Lovejoy and Hoyt

3000—80 acres, 40 improved good new house and barn 250 fruit trees good well good soil, good roads 1 mile east will trade for city property in Forest Grove or suburbs.

2000—160 acres good land 12 miles east, steam mill near will agree to pay 40c per M for all timber this will be $40 per acre for land for a short time pay $12 40 per acre for this tract

We also have many very good farms for $18 50 per acre and upwards in good locality Property on Johnson's Butte for $80 to $150 per acre

GOODNOUGH & JOHNSON,

First & Ash sts, Portland.

NEW TO-DAY.

Highland and Maegly Highland

Last Call

Lots 50x100

3 4 5 6 7 8

HOMES FOR ALL HIGHLAND & MAEGLY HIGHLAND

Highland and Maegly Highland

Is quickly reached on the cars of the Portland & Vancouver railway, by a short and beautiful carriage drive across the steel bridge and Interstate road, or by a delightful row across the river. Lots there are 50x100 feet. Many of them are nicely cleared and some have orchard trees and meadow. They have a fine view and influence and drainage to be found on the east side or around Portland, and are the most desirable and cheapest home site

Negotiations are now being made to lay the

WATER PIPES OR MAINS.

To Highland and Maegly Highland Sold lots are to come sold for small cash payments, and easy terms of payment, without interest. Over

SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

Worth of them have been sold to many of the best people in the city We have an office there for the accommodation of the public, and one of our agents is there to show the property to anyone desiring to see it. We shall sell within the next THIRTY DAYS every lot there now unsold.

HAIGHT & BONNEY,

No 134 Wash ington st.

WHY LIVE HOMELESS?

The price of West Portland lots will advance to $125 each June 1st. On Dec. 1st the price will be raised to $150 each. Only 100 lots left of the "Pool lots" that can be had for $120 each payable $10 down and $10 per month, no interest These $120 lots and the Tabor $600 lots are equal distances from the courthouse. What they are, these soon will be A motor line, now under construction, will be in operation soon to West Portland. Here is certainly a good opportunity to make some money. Send $10 and secure a bond. Get in on the Wave, OR DIE POOR

PORTLAND CITY REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATION

Odd Fellows Building, Room 1, Portland, Oregon.

THE MOTOR LINE TO WEST PORTLAND NOW under way will bring West Portland lots up to $500 each in less than one year. Buy now at $125.

NO EXCUSE! MY SON FOR YOU TO BE WITHOUT a home, when you can buy one of the best selected lots on the market in West Portland, for $120 $10 down and $10 per month.

THE COMING TOWN IS WEST PORTLAND. It is now for sale and best results. It gets better, grows more in favor every day Portland City Real Estate Association Odd Fellows' Building, Room 1, Portland Oregon.

MT TABOR AND WEST PORTLAND ADDItional lots are from the court house At $5.00 these lots are

SONS OF THE MAY FEST.

Enthusiastic Citizens of Portland Celebrate Last Evening.

A Good Attendance—Several Stirring Addresses —Excellent Music—Programme—Dancing and Refreshments—Jolly Time.

The Scandinavian citizens of Portland, last night celebrated, the seventy-fifth anniversary of their national independence, with appropriate exercises at Arion hall. Seventy-five years ago, the 17th of May, Norway and Sweden threw off the yoke of dependence and since have existed as a constitutional monarchy, with a government little less than a true democracy. Arion hall was comfortably filled with a jolly, good natured crowd, that had come to participate in the date of their independence, to enjoy the exercises of the evening, and to perpetuate those ties of friendship that unite the members of a common race. The room was elegantly decorated with flags and streamers. The national flag of Norway was suspended from the right of the platform, while at the left hung the colors of Sweden. The emblems of fraternity, joint color were emblazoned on both, thus signifying the unity of the Scandinavian people and their country.

The meeting was called to order shortly after 8 o'clock by E. M. Cederberg, who, in a few telling words bade all welcome to the hall and to the exercises of the evening. He expressed a deep sense of pleasure and gratification at seeing so many present.

The orchestra then struck up an overture and several appropriate speeches followed soon after.

THE PROGRAMME.

The following programme was observed:

Overture.....Kays Orchestra
Introductory.....Herr Endre Cederberg
Vocal selection, "Song of an Oddelgarte anfort af Bjornson.....
Recitation.....
Pianoforte over Nordre Folkemelodier.....Kays Orchestra
Address.....Herr A. E. Johnson, fra St. Paul
Vocal solo, Sang af Dobbelqvartetten anfort af Herr Borquist.....Herr Borquist.
Violin solo, Yorn og Reise Sang af Dobbelqvartetten anfort af Herr Borquist.....Kays Orchestra
Recitation.....Herr Arthur Wilson
Vocal Solo, Sang af Dobbelqvartetten anfort af Herr Borquist.....Kays Orchestra
Address.....Herr Doctor Eisen

The first speaker of the evening, after the opening remarks by Mr. Cederberg, the master of ceremonies, was Mr. A. E. Johnson, of St. Paul.

Mr. Johnson addressed the audience in English. He said that he was more than delighted to meet with the Scandinavian citizens of Portland to celebrate, for the first time in this city, the anniversary of their national independence. "I have said he, "with our people in the East, in the shores of the Atlantic, have met with them in New York and Brooklyn, and then following the march of civilization westward, in Chicago; still further west in Minnesota and Dakota, and now with them here on the Pacific coast. I am pleased to meet you here this evening, and trust that by frequent association and by a closer union you may become a power in the land. You should use every opportunity to meet as often as possible, for, by association you may maintain a unity and fidelity of duty to your all."

During his remarks Mr. Johnson introduced the following resolution, which was adopted by acclamation with three cheers and a tiger.

RESOLVED RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That the sons and daughters of Norway, Sweden and Denmark publicly celebrate on the Norwegian day of Independence, at the future metropolis and center of Scandinavian population of the Pacific coast, while separated by a continent and an ocean from the land of their nativity, send greeting, through the Scandinavian-American press, to their kindred in the land of beautiful valleys, enchanting fjords, and snow-capped mountains—our own dear Norway.

ADDRESS BY ARTHUR WILSON.

Perhaps the most patriotic and stirring address of the evening was delivered by Arthur Wilson, the Swedish vice consul residing in this city. Mr. Wilson spoke in his native tongue with the natural eloquence of a liberty-loving freedman. He prefaced his remarks by giving a pen picture of the Scandinavian race as it existed hundreds of years ago. He told how the sentiment of liberty had burned within their hearts from the earliest time; how this sentiment was fostered in the face of adversities and regal opposition; how it ever has predominated more of the distinctive characteristics of the race, and how it finally triumphed in the adoption of a constitutional monarchy in 1814.

He followed the progress of this sentiment, step by step, and then contrasted the freedom and enlightenment of the people to-day with what it was before true liberty was known.

"The intellectual growth," said he, "has been proportionate to the gradual broadening of the liberties we enjoy."

Mr. Wilson closed his excellent address with a few poetic quotations, expressive of the inherent love of liberty in every loyal Scandinavian.

REMARKS BY DR. EISEN.

The last speaker of the evening was Dr. Eisen. He briefly recounted the different epochs in Scandinavia's social and political growth, making apt and pertinent comments on the intellectual development of her people. Turning from the old country to the Scandinavians in America, he told how and in what condition he found them when he came to this country thirty-five years ago. Then, in glowing terms, he spoke of the marvelous strides made up to the present time. The only drawback to a still greater growth of our people in all that is elevating and civilizing," said he, "is the too much narrowness and conservatism, both in politics and religion." He closed by enjoining upon his countrymen the necessity of preserving harmony and unity in this country, as well as in the land of their nativity, if the best results are desired.

EXCELLENT MUSIC.

Music was furnished by Kay's orchestra and a double male quartette, under the leadership of Mr. C. Borquist. The singing was excellent, each number being followed by prolonged applause and repeated encores. The members of the double quartette are all well trained vocalists, and their rich, clear voices were given full scope in the national and patriotic songs that were sung in their native tongue.

A violin solo by S. Miller, rendered with great clearness and delicacy of touch, was also loudly applauded.

FEASTING AND DANCING.

At the conclusion of the literary and musical exercises, the bevy of pretty young ladies, who had charge of the refreshments, at once set about making preparations for the refreshments. The large tables, loaded with all that the most epicurian taste could desire, were soon set into the center of the room and the feast commenced. There was plenty to eat and to spare. A short interim followed the supper, and then dancing commenced. Dancing was continued until a late hour, and the merry assemblage broke up well satisfied with their first anniversary celebration of Norway's independence. The entertainment was a happy event in the history of the Scandinavian population of Portland, and long to be remembered by all who participated. Much of its success was due to the committee of arrangements, of which Martin Munzer was chairman.

A FEW POINTS OF HISTORY.

In the encyclopedia appears a long article from the pen of Clemens Petersen, descriptive of Norway and the Norwegian people. He concludes his article as follows:

The population of Norway numbers 1,763,000, of whom about 25,000 are Lapps and Finns, living in the northernmost portion of the country. The Norwegians are a strongly-built race, of middle size, of light complexion, light hair and blue eyes. They are passionate, but self-controlled; audacious, but often shrewd and sometimes false. They have great respect for religious institutions, and great veneration for the established religion is the rule, but other religions are tolerated. The press is unusually free, although the system is antiquated and insufficient. Most of the Norwegians

SITTINGS FROM JUSTICE.

Petition of General Rufus Ingalls Argued and Taken Under Advisement.

The Grand Jury Fails to Indict Holladay—Taken to Salem—Two Divorces Granted—Fined—Sued—Etc.

Judge Stearns yesterday heard argument and evidence on the petition of General Rufus Ingalls for permission to enter the Holladay house on Third and Stark streets, and make an inventory of the effects of the late Mrs. Holladay. The court will announce his decision to-morrow.

Before court convened the receivers of Ben Holladay's estate filed their answer to the petition, stating that they had always been ready to surrender the property to General Ingalls, and that it was not necessary for the executor to enter the house in the performance of his duties.

The attorneys for the receivers held that inasmuch as the property had been removed to a fire proof warehouse for safety and was at the disposal of General Ingalls, the subject was not before the court. Judge Turner, for the plaintiff, maintained that General Ingalls, as executor of the estate, had power to appraise the property.

Some evidence was then taken, and the matter was submitted to the court.

A GOOD DAY FOR DIVORCES.

The divorce mill was in good grinding order yesterday. Four couples were released from their unhappy bonds. Judge Stearns began by granting Dr. C. H. Wheeler a divorce from Ella A. Wheeler. Cruelty and general misconduct were the ground.

Inez F. Todd was separated from Alonzo F. Todd on the grounds of cruelty, failure to provide and desertion and Sarah E. Carmack from John Carmack on the ground of desertion. Cruelty was the cause for divorce in the suit of Julia A. Gaskell vs. Charles C. Gaskell. They had been married thirty-one years.

M'ISAAC ESCAPES AGAIN.

The grand jury yesterday returned an indictment against Ralph Williams, charged with stealing $40 worth of clothing from the dwelling of A. Bernheim. Not true bills were returned in the cases of Harry McIsaac, charged with forgery, and Ira Holderman and Clarence Beck, charged with breaking into George Avery's store.

SATURDAY'S POLICE COURT.

John Boski and Charles Hendrickson, simple drunks were fined $2 each; James Reed and John Conners, drunk, fined $5 each; Lee Sam was fined $10 for assaulting and beating one Ah Hoe, and Ah Hoy paid the same amount for dumping rubbish on the streets.

JACHETTA TAKEN TO SALEM.

Frank Jachetta, convicted of manslaughter for killing Charles Olsen, was taken to Salem yesterday to begin his three years' sentence.

CHARLES C. STORY'S WILL.

The will of Charles C. Story was filed for probate yesterday. The estate is worth $10,000 and is distributed among the relatives of the deceased.

DIEDRICH FINED.

Henry Diedrich, convicted for shooting into the house of Charles Fick, was fined $125 by Judge Stearns yesterday.

ROBERT BELL SUED.

The Oregon National bank sued Robert Bell in the state circuit court yesterday to recover $3315 45.

FOUND ON THE DAY BOOK.

STATE CIRCUIT NO. 1.

August Roth vs. the North Pacific Lumber Co.; motion for a new trial argued and submitted.

Jacob Wrage vs. Robert Gordon; motion to strike out amended complaint allowed.

W. S. Buchanan vs. the P. & W. V. Railway Co.; demurrer to complaint passed.

Alanson Taylor vs. Florence A. Wolf; demurrer to complaint withdrawn; defendant allowed twelve days to answer.

Horatio Cook vs. the City of Portland; demurrer to complaint argued and submitted.

G. W. Smith vs. D. A. Johnson; motion for a new trial passed.

C. W. Bryant vs. the Portland & Willamette Valley Railway Company; dismissed and papers withdrawn.

Charles Schmidt vs. Frederick Vivian; set for trial May 29.

James Graham vs. Louis Ross; set for trial May 27.

Samuel Rosewam vs. Joseph Taylor; set for trial June 10.

J. R. Stoddard vs. Robert Nelson; set for trial June 13.

S. T. Wood vs. J. B. Pilkington; set for trial June 14.

Thomas J. Hunt vs. John Leavens, set for trial June 14.

Dirk Vanzante vs. John W. Bevis, et al.; defendant allowed six days further time to file answer.

STATE CIRCUIT NO. 2.

The Commercial National Bank, of Ogden vs. Munday & Johnson, et al.; decree in favor of plaintiff.

EFFIE ELLSLER.

Some Reminiscences of an Old Theater Goer About the Charming Little Actress.

So pretty Effie Ellsler is to play in Portland all of next week. Dear me, dear me! Effie Ellsler whom I have known and loved with an ardor bounded only by separating footlights. Oh! such a long time, for Effie has lived a professional life almost as long as she has existed. Tell you something about her? Won't I?

I know of no subject so full of interest. I venture the assertion that there is no woman before the public so universally loved as Effie, not only by prosaic business men, and practical woman, as well as by the sentimental and poetic, but by her own confreres, and "Our Effie" is known from Maine to the Pacific slope, and from the Canadas to the Gulf. She first saw the light of day in Philadelphia, some twenty odd years ago. She has been claimed by Cleveland, Ohio, Pittsburg, New York city, and I don't know where else, but I happened to be in the quaint old Quaker city on the day that she first opened her big brown eyes that state predestined to illumine the mimic stage, and can recall the joy of "Honest John Ellsler," (as he has always been known) when telling to a select coterie of friends the glad news.

I was at the time the correspondent of the *New York Herald*, and my intimate connection with the theaters, which I have always loved, made it comparatively easy for me to follow the career of little Effie. Shortly after her birth her father removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where for many years he managed the opera house, occasionally playing himself, and where he was a great favorite.

Effie's childhood was passed in Cleveland, where at an early age she was sent to the Convent of the Sacred Heart, during this time she was frequently taken from her studies at the convent to play such roles as her father selected for her. She developed unusual talent when a girl, and after finishing her course at the convent she received a thorough musical education.

While yet in her teens she played all of the juvenile roles with Edwin Forrest, who, after her first performance with him, insisted that no one else should support him, and the lion-hearted tragedian could not be denied. She was indeed a prodigy, and her performance of the exacting Shakespearian roles such as "Ophelia," "Desdemonia," "Virginia," etc., were remarkable. When next I was in Cleveland she was singing "The Bohemian Girl," "Martha," "The Daughter of the Regiment," and a year later I saw her play "Rosalind." I was reminded of her beautiful performance one day last week while in San Francisco, where I saw a beautifully executed life-sized portrait of Miss Ellsler of "Rosalind" on exhibition.

I am an old timer, and during my career as a writer I have seen all of the stage celebrities from Rachel to Bernhardt, from Siddons to Anderson, and I tell you that I have never seen so perfect a representative of this exquisite creation of the great bard, womanly, sweet, poetic. When the Madison-square theater in New York city was completed Miss Ellsler was engaged to create the role of Hazel Kirke, her remarkable rendition of which assured the success of both play and theater, and she appeared there every night for over two years. Since then she has been steadily traveling, and now has a repertoire of plays almost as extensive as her reputation. The bright, sweet, winsome little woman, who has honestly won her way to our hearts will, I promise you, receive a warm welcome in Portland.

"OLD TIMER."

ITEMS IN PARAGRAPHS.

What Constitutes an Epicurean Dish—An Oregon Hare.

Steps Taken Toward the Organization of a Clearing House in This City—The Free Bath House Project.

WAS IT A HARE?—A gentleman taking his meals in one of the city restaurants was prevailed upon several nights since to try a new epicurean dish that was claimed to be nothing more nor less than a choice Oregon hare. The gentleman smacked his lips in anticipation of the feast, but when it was placed before him, after half an hour's waiting, he was somewhat surprised to see that the hare was no larger than an unusually small red squirrel. He ate his supper (the side dishes) with a relish, casting ever and anon a furtive glance at the crisp brown quadruped on an extravagantly decorated platter, and when he went up to the desk to pay his bill, suspicion lurked in his eyes. Even to this day he is seriously in doubt as to whether his dish was an Oregon or a Chinese hare—"allie samee Hats."

A CLEARING HOUSE.—A meeting of representatives of the banks and bankers of Portland was held at the First National bank yesterday afternoon for the purpose of taking steps towards the organization of a clearing house. There were present Messrs. G. E. Withington, Wm. Mackintosh, T. B. Wilcox, L. L. Hawkins, J. T. Hurlman, H. C. Stratton, D. F. Sherman, I. A. Macuum, George Good, J. P. Marshall and Wm. M. Ladd. Mr. Mackintosh was made chairman and D. F. Sherman secretary of the meeting and after an informal discussion Messrs. Mackintosh, Durham, Macrum, Withington, Good, Sherman and Wilcox were made a committee to formulate a plan and prepare a constitution and by-laws and report the same at the call of the chairman.

FREE BATHHOUSE.—The free bathhouse financial committe will again resume its labors to-morrow morning, and in a few days it is expected that sufficient funds will be on hand to commence work on the building without further delay. The project, though it has been sleeping through the past few weeks, is not by any means dead, and in two months or perhaps less the Portland free bathhouse will be an established fact.

TO RELIEVE CAPTAIN WOODRUFF.—General Gibbons, under date of May 14, issued the following general order: First Lieutenant Charles H. Clark, ordnance department, having reported in compliance with special orders No. 82, current series, headquarters of the army, is announced as chief ordnance officer of the department, and will relieve Captain Woodruff from his duties in charge of the depot.

LOOKING AT THE COUNTRY.—Mr. J. F. Gotshall, editor and proprietor of the Waterloo *Dollar Advocate*, Waterloo, Ill., arrived in the city during the past week and is visiting his daughter, Mrs. H. T. Hudson. He will remain several weeks and thoroughly examine the country, and see how it compares with the "Egypt" from whence he came.

A VERY OLD MISSIONARY.—Rev. Father Leo Lebas, departed this life yesterday at St. Vincent's hospital, at an advanced age. He was born in France in 1807, and came to Oregon in 1847. He was one of the very earliest Catholic missionaries on the Pacific coast. For the past ten years Father Lebas has been an inmate of St. Vincent's hospital.

CARS TO MOUNT TABOR.—The line of the Willamette Bridge Railway Company has been completed to the top of Mount Tabor and cars will be running in a few days. Yesterday the company received two large excursion cars each thirty-six feet long and seating seventy-eight persons. They will be put on the line to-day.

PORTLAND & VANCOUVER RAILWAY COMPANY.—There will be an extra train leave East Portland to-day at 6:45 P. M. and an extra trip of the ferry, which will leave Vancouver at 7 P. M. The other trains during the day will leave as usual.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED—To attend the promenade concert to be held this afternoon at the Gambrinus garden, at 2 o'clock. An excellent programme is promised. No dancing will be indulged in and only respectable company will be tolerated.

STUDY OF THE BIBLE.—On Sunday evening, at the First Congregational church, Rev. Dr. A. Dunning, of Boston, will deliver an address on "How to Study the Bible." This address will be followed by a question box. Inquiries freely invited.

ROSE EXHIBIT and rainbow bazaar will be given by the ladies of Trinity Guild, at Assembly hall, corner Eighteenth and B streets, Tuesday afternoon and evening. Prizes will be awarded for best exhibits of roses.

LEONARD'S DRY AIR REFRIGERATORS—For which Charles Hegele & Co., corner Front and Pine streets, are sole agents, are acknowledged to be the best refrigerators in the market. Call and see them.

LUMBER COMPANY INCORPORATED.—Articles incorporating the Klamath River Lumber & Improvement Company have been filed by J. R. MacLaughlin, W. S. Runyon and James Steel. Capital, $500,000.

READ the list of property offered in our new to-day by M. C. Griffin and purchase a bargain. Legitimate property at low prices finds ready buyers.

E. W. Moore, the photographer, has some fine San Francisco views on exhibition in Woodard, Clarke & Co.'s window.

THE MAY FESTIVAL of the Portland S. T. Verein will be on the 25th of May, at Turner's Park, Sellwood.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC'S WITHDRAWAL.

The Subject To Be Considered Fully at Tacoma, July 20.

General Freight Agent Campbell, of the O. R. & N. Co., was at his desk yesterday, having just returned from St. Louis, where he attended the meeting of the Transcontinental Association called to consider the contemplated withdrawal of the Northern Pacific from the association.

"No definite action was taken in the matter" said Mr. Campbell, "but the subject will be presented at the meeting to be held in Tacoma July 20. The Northern Pacific's notice of withdrawal takes effect July 19, but the transcontinental rates will be maintained by all lines until after the meeting adjourns.

"Did the St. Louis meeting make any new rates beside the rate of $1 20 per hundred on canned goods?"

"A rate of $1 20 per 100 was made on dried prunes in sacks, carload lots, from coast points to Eastern points. This is a reduction of 20 cents. The meeting did not intend to to take up freight rates, and these figures were made only as a matter of accommodation to the salmon canners and fruitmen of the coast."

IS THE [illegible]?

Can't exactly tell. One million dollars? Yes, one hundred and fifty million, because it will abrogate the privilege of chronic grumblers to ride their hobby of "bad times."

[illegible]

Money is beginning to circulate freely and if you want to see an exemplification of this doctrine visit

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YOU CANNOT DO BETTER THAN BY CALLING UPON US.

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Furnishing Goods.

The continued rains have made you defer your purchases in Light Underwear, but if you have time we'd like to show you our assortment. You will be sure to find the style and weight you want and we'll guarantee our prices will please you.

NEGLIGEE FLANNEL SHIRTS—We show the largest line and best assortment in the city, and our prices are way down on them.

We have New Neckwear every few days.

Hats.

Fashionable Silk Hats here for $6 and $8.

When your silk hat requires ironing we'll do it for nothing, if it was bought here.

Those steamer caps, made from handsome Flannels, for little boys and girls, are selling so rapidly that you have to speak quick if you want one.

You can buy as good a Derby Hat here as anyone need ask for. All the fashionable and stylish shapes and colors at popular prices, including several new shades.

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U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

PORTLAND, OR., May 18, 1889.

Place of Observation.	High't of Bar.	Ch'ge last 12 hours	Temp.	Wind direc.	Wind velo.	Rain fall inch	State of Weather.
Portland	30.22	—02	68	S	6	.00	Clo'dless
Olympia	30.22	04	62	SW	6	.00	Clo'dless
Roseburg	30.22	02	84	W	4	.10	Cloudy
Red Bluff	30.14	06	86	N	8	.00	Clo'dless
Sacramento	30.06	—12	72	SW	8	.00	Fifty Cloudy
Eureka	30.26	.....	66	N	4	.00	Clo'dless
Angeles	30.20	12	58	W	4	.00	Clo'dless
Spokane	30.18	.....	64	SW	4	.00	Cloudy
Walla Walla	30.20	.....	68	SW	4	.00	Clo'dless
Canby	30.22	02	68	W	4	.00	Clo'dless

Local Report.

Pacific Coast Time.	Bar.	Tem.	Rltv. Hum.	Direc of Wind	Vloc of Wind	Rain.	Wthr.
5 A. M.	30.20	48	100	S	1.t.	.02	Cl'ds
5 P. M.	30.22	68	42	S	1.t.	T.	Cl'ds

Maximum temperature, 68; minimum temperature, 48; hight of river at 5 A. M., 9.1 feet; change in past 24 hours, 0.2 feet.

	Normal.	Mean.	Departure from Normal.	Excess or deficiency since 1st.	Accumulated excess since Jan. 1, '89.
Temperature	57	58	1	36	839
Precipitation	.68	.02	—.06	2.36	—11.26

Average precipitation from July 1 to date, 47.52. Total precipitation from July 1, '88, to date, 31.00. Deficiency in precipitation from July 1, '88 to date, 16.52.

PASSENGER LISTS.

OVERLAND.

Oregon Short Line—Passed Kimama, May 17: A. Cole, C. E. Young, B. F. Winn, J. McKinney, H. Lee, J. F. Bep, F. Deily, J. Mannland, Mrs. E. Cosherne and fourteen second class.

Oregon Short Line—Passed Huntington May 18: Laura Luckman, Max M. Bachen, O. Banapour and wife, E. Gallin, Allen Campbell and wife, J. S. Hickey, E. Stein, John Drew, W. E. Preck and wife, Miss B. Griffin, Thomas Lewstein, Louis Budde, Professor Norris, Captain Lee, and sixty second-class.

Passed Medford to arrive over O. & C: H. B. Crosby and wife, Miss I. Halice, Mrs. Newton, Mrs. J. C. Allen, Mrs. T. M. McConnell, Mr. Cecil and family, L. Hirscher, W. J. McCollumb, N. P. Payne, Hon. E. N. Willard and wife, Col. H. M. Boise and wife, R. L. Henshaw and wife, C. B. Hamilton, W. J. Houston, Mr. Schueber and wife, E. Ehrman and wife, Mrs. Anderson, S. Waller, wife, son and nurse, A. Hohlitzell, J. H. Henderson, Mrs. M. P. Deady, Louis Delabrosse, Count de Mussoe, Xavier de Montiel, George de Lasabliere, Mrs. Ada Harris, O. P. Anderson, W. A. Perkins, A. R. Kruson, A. Goodkind, J. L. Rose, J. L. Hess, J. B. Duffy, V. Kratz, W. Darnell and wife, E. L. Briggs, Henry Hodding, W. B. Rowe and twenty-seven second-class.

STEAMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, May. 18.—The following is the passenger list of the steamer Oregon, sailing to-day for Portland: Mrs. C. Saul, Mrs. M. Brown, J. Everett, Rose Beal, Millie Beal, Perry Beal, Willie Beal, Emma Beal, J. M. Rankin, F. Hunt, Mr. Wood, H. Sewitt, F. A. Burns, Mrs. Stutfault, Mrs. M. B. Levy, S. R. Fairchild and Mrs. Starr.

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New and desirable patterns are arriving daily. We were never so well prepared to meet the wants of our customers as we are at present. We would call special attention to our

Fine Spring and Summer

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Of which we have an immense assortment. Upon our floor you will find novelties from the cheapest to the most expensive. New goods being added all the time and as fast as novelties are turned out you will find them on sale. If you are in need of anything in the clothing line call before buying elsewhere. We will sell you goods for less money and guarantee better work and satisfaction than you will find elsewhere.

Country orders will receive prompt attention.

[illegible]

Corner First and Morrison.

H. H. LITT

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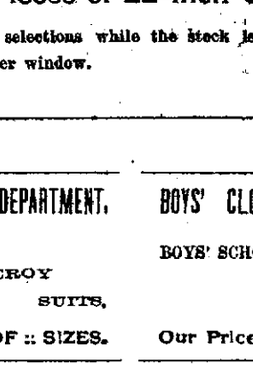

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Would be Cheap at $1.75.

25 Pieces of Bleached Damask at 65c per Yard.

20 Pieces of Half Bleached Damask at 45c per Yard.

Over a Dozen Different Patterns to select from.

The above prices are for this week only and will not be duplicated after this sale.

CHALLIS.

AT 12½c PER YARD.

100 Pieces of 22-inch Challis

Make your selections while the stock is unbroken. See display in center window.

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LORD FAUNTLEROY SUITS,

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BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS,

BOYS' DRESS SUITS.

Our Prices Are the Lowest.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

LADIES' BEADED WRAPS.

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Examine :: Our :: Styles,

SHAWL DEPARTMENT.

Zephyr Knit Shawls.

Berlin Knit Shawls.

Black Cashmere Shawls.

Silk Warp Bordered Henriette Shawls.

PARASOLS.

SILK MITTS.

FANS.

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MAKSAY & CIE., PARIS.

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Every pair warranted as above before purchasing others.

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OUR $2.50 SHOE.

Every pair of our genuine Calf Shoes at $2.50 are stamped in the sole—

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PORTLAND, SUNDAY, MAY 19.

THE NEW EXPERIMENT IN EXECUTIONS.

The first execution under the new law in New York that provides for carrying out the death penalty by causing a current of electricity to pass through the body of the criminal will take place in the penitentiary at Auburn, on some day during the week beginning with the 24th of June. The subject, William Kemler, will be strictly secluded from visitors during the interval between his sentence and execution, the object of the law being, not only to inflict a painless death, but to deprive criminals and executions of the place which they have usurped in public interest and curiosity. Naturally every effort possible will be made to find out all about the day of execution in advance of its coming, of the manner in which the subject views his sudden, and to some extent mysterious taking off, and of the full details of the experiment including the force required to make it successful.

This law, if it does not fulfill the full desire of humanitarians in rendering the infliction of the death penalty absolutely painless, and in depriving it of the barbarous features, so shocking to the humane civilization of the age will at least record an earnest effort in that direction.

There is also another thing that it will do. It will show, by the public clamor for details of the execution, by the eager display of a desire to know "the when and how and where" of the same, that these details have been furnished heretofore by the press in obedience to a demand that newsgatherers could not, if they chose, ignore.

It is the business of the modern newspaper to give in its news columns that which the people desire to hear, and if any one thinks that this desire is confined to reports of Y. M. C. A. meetings, W. C. T. U. conventions, church dedications, Sunday school festivals, Decoration day ceremonies and Fourth of July celebrations, minus the fights and other disturbances that are a feature of the latter, he has only to wait around the reporter's room in the office of a morning paper when a prizefight or hanging is on the tapis, to be convinced of his mistake.

There is no doubt but thousands of people in New York alone will glance at the head lines over the news columns of the daily papers of that city with an added eagerness each morning of the week, beginning (as recited to the warden of the Auburn prison) "with Monday, the 24th of June," in the expectation of finding the announcement that the first execution by electricity has taken place. Understanding this eagerness on the part of the public, reporters, acting under orders from those who run newspapers to make money and in pursuit of this object find it necessary to supply a public demand for a record of the events of the day, will neglect no means to secure a full account of the affair at the earliest possible moment.

The prime difficulty in the way of having a world made to order is the impossibility of making all ideas and tastes harmonize, and so long as this exists there is a strong probability at east that the church column of the newspaper will appear side by side with the sport ng column, and that hundreds of people who do not care about a detailed account of the proceedings of an important meeting of the board of foreign missions will read eagerly every detail of an execution.

PHILOSOPHY OF PESSIMISM.

Considerable surprise has been expressed that Bishop Potter should have exposed himself to severe historical criticism by his centennial sermon. Without reference to his extraordinary historical ignorance, Bishop Potter was guilty of rudeness in his sermon when he quoted from a letter of Washington's to Benjamin Harrison, the great grandfather of the president. The direct implication of Bishop Potter's discourse and the argument of his quotation was that President Harrison would better return to the opinions and practice of his great grandfather and square his policy concerning political appointments according to the spirit of the days of Washington. As a matter of fact Washington's views on the subject of appointing members of his own party to the offices at his disposition were identical with those of President Harrison, for in a letter to Timothy Pickering, his secretary of war, dated September 27, 1795, Washington said:

I shall not, willist I have the honor to administer the government, bring a man into any office of consequence knowingly, whose political tenets are adverse to the measures which the general government are pursuing, for this, in my opinion, would be political suicide.

In these words of Washington we find proof that he was a "practical politician." There is nothing singular in priests and prohibitionists being pessimists. It is their sheet anchor, their stock in trade, to preach pessimism. The prohibition parrot always squawks about the awful "increase of intemperance," though statistics show that the world never was so sober and chaste as it is to-day; but the prohibitionist, reckless in his perversion of facts and figures, always takes the pessimistic view of intemperance. Why? Because he has to do it in order to justify his plea for prohibition. If he should tell the historical truth that intemperance has slowly and steadily decreased since the days of Washington, and that the Americans were never so sober and chaste as they are to-day, his vocation would be gone. The people would say "If this great social evil is slowly but surely relaxing its grip, we would best not interrupt this evolution by violent and irritating legal measures, but leave the cause of temperance reform to the moral suasion represented by the example and pleadings of parents, the instruction of school teachers, the solemn warnings of doctors and the private and public remonstrance of the pulpit." But the prohibitionist knows that this concession would cut the ground from under his feet, so for fear of this he has been yelling the pessimistic falsehood that the present generation is more drunken than the past, and that nothing could save our sons from a drunkard's grave but prohibition. The prohibitionist is therefore inevitably a pessimist in public speech.

And so is the priest for the same or similar reasons. An orthodox bigot who believes in "total depravity" and "eternal punishment", who believes in a world so wicked that it was necessary to murder a great and good man to redeem it, becomes perforce of his ecclesiastical education, a pessimistic preacher. If he is sincere and a man of genius, like Jonathan Edwards, he paints the present state of man and his certainty of horrible and ceaseless punishment in the future so vividly that he makes life a burden and a gloomy existence to thousands of good men and good women, but if he is a charlatan, like Rev. Dr. Talmage, of Brooklyn, he makes the judicious grieve, the stupid solemn, and the feather-headed and frivolous giggle one minute and groan the next. The demagogue preacher, like the demagogue prohibitionist, is a pessimist perforce of his calling, because if he should admit that the world was slowly but surely growing better in all the essentials of moral and spiritual purity, he knows that his vocation would be gone. So the demagogue priest always preaches the gross pessimism of the prohibitionist; he never concedes the great fact that by moral evolution and the lessons of human experience the world has become not "a dying world" but a living world, whose face, full of hope for the future, never showed so few marks of a dissolute and immoral, inhuman or irreligious life as to-day. The passion of the preacher and the prohibitionist is to be sensational, and he cannot be sensational unless he is pessimistic, because if he spoke words of truth and hope nobody would be stirred; so he organizes and utters a rhetorical fulmination that is calculated to scare or craze people who know less than the preacher.

To conclude, the sincere, honest, orthodox bigot always preaches the hopeless, pessimistic view of humanity and history, because he has been educated to accept the doctrine of total depravity and eternal, inexorable punishment; and the dishonest pulpit demagogue preaches pessimism, because without it he cannot be sensational; without it he would confess that the world can get on bravely, even if such preachers as himself should "get out."

FORTY YEARS HENCE.

A judicious statistical writer of the East thinks it probable that the inexpert statisticians who estimate the present population of the United States at 65,000,000 are placing the figures too high. The estimate is based upon statements as to the phenomenal increase of population in the newer states and territories; but it should be remembered that this increase is drawn largely from the older states. In some states the population has increased but little; in others it is almost stationary. It is possible that some states may show a decrease, but it is not probable. The exact population of the country in 1890, according to the census taken June 1 of that year, was 50,155,783. The increase from 1870 to 1880 was over 33 per cent. The increase from 1860 to 1870, including the war period, was a little over 22½ per cent. For the previous decades of the century it was from 32½ to 36½ per cent. While these figures may indicate an increase of 15,000,000 from 1880 to 1890, still, it is not likely that it will be quite as large.

It seems probable, however, that there will be an increase of 25 per cent. for the decade; and if the increase shall continue at this rate the United States a generation hence will surpass all civilized nations in the number of inhabitants. For the sake of convenience in computation, the population in 1890 may be taken at 64,000,000, and the rate of increase 2½ per cent. per annum, or 25 per cent in ten years. The tables of population for the four succeeding enumerations will then stand as follows:

Years.	Increase.	Population.
1890		64,000,000
1900	16,000,000	80,000,000
1910	20,000,000	100,000,000
1920	25,000,000	125,000,000
1930	31,250,000	156,250,000

Men now in middle age, or approaching middle age, will see that period. The boys of to-day will not then have become old men. Yet here, counting a period far within the limits of a human lifetime for those now engaged in active business pursuits and in the toil of the day, will be a population equaled only by that of the Asiatic races that swarm over a continent.

The population of the greatest national subdivisions of the globe have been reckoned as follows:

China, estimated	362,500,000
British India, estimated in part	222,500,000
Russia, including Siberia	111,000,000
United States, in 1890	66,000,000
United States, in 1930	64,000,000
Germany, in 1885	47,000,000
France, in 1886	38,200,000
Japan, in 1887	37,370,000
Austria-Hungary, in 1880	37,740,000
Great Britain, in 1881	35,245,000
Italy, in 1886	30,000,000
Turkey, estimated	23,000,000

The countries of Europe, including Russia with its appendage of Siberia, are not increasing rapidly in population. Emigration, the conditions of poverty and hard labor, which do not prevent fecundity but cause a vast disproportion of deaths in infancy, and the natural or artificial barrenness of the aristocratic classes, tend to repress the growth of numbers in families and in the communities at large. So it is most probable that before the next century shall have seen a third of its allotted years, the United States will have a population more than four times as great as that of Italy, Great Britain, or France, possibly three times that of Germany, and at least as great as that of Russia.

THE SAMOAN CONTROVERSY.

The Samoan conference at Berlin has proceeded far enough to develop the fact that the question of land titles is at the bottom of the whole controversy. Mr. Bates, the democratic member of our Samoan commission, divined this in 1886, when he called for a land tenure court in his report on the Samoan troubles, and the Berlin conference, it is reported, is likely to agree to our proposal to establish a court to establish land tenures, to consist of one representative for each of the three treaty powers and two Samoose. This land tenure court was called for by Mr. Bates in his report of 1886, because he found that German subjects claimed ownership of 135,122 acres, mostly on the island of Upolu, in which Apia, the capital, is situated; that British subjects claimed in all over 250,000 acres, mostly in Savaii, and that 250,000 acres more was claimed by an American company, whose rights had been bought out by British subjects. Mr. Bates declared that it was impossible that the acreage claimed by foreigners had all been honestly or fairly acquired." Two documents which came into his hands by accident, were appended to his report to show the character of the conveyances which even the most intelligent natives were sometimes induced to sign. In one of them Chief Asi, who has been prominent in the late troubles, had actually signed a blank deed, or at least one in which the quantity of land the consideration and other essential particulars were left blank. This paper was filed among the land title documents of the German company at Apia, which had not concluded what quantities to write into the blank spaces, although the signature and seal of the chief and the signatures of the witnesses had been carefully procured. A second document cited by Mr. Bates is a confirmation by the king of the title to about a quarter of a million acres claimed by the British company by purchase from the so-called American company. He calls it a paper such as ought never to have been executed, and says it was undoubtedly signed by the king without investigation of the facts and in reliance upon the good faith of his advisers. Many of these conveyances are made, according to Mr. Bates, in payment for arms and ammunition, the traffic in which is illegal, and the report of Mr. Bates shows that it has been the interest of white men to incite war among the natives for the express purpose of selling them arms and taking their pay in land, and that "it is undoubted that the sale of arms to the insurgents is conducted principally by the German company of which Mr. Weber is the head."

The German company behaved in Samoa just as avaricious, unscrupulous whites did among our Indians, when, lacking an Indian war, to furnish them with a government contract, they proceeded to foment and furnish the government with an "Indian outbreak." The report of Mr. Bates is confirmed and corroborated by the report of the British Commissioner Thurston, who in 1886 reported that the total claims of the Germans amount to 135,122 acres; those of the British to 243,600 acres, those of the Anglo-Americans to 276,000. Here is an aggregate of 654,722 acres. But the total area of land in Samoa, excluding small islets which are not embraced in these foreign claims, is stated by Mr. Thurston to be 670,720 acres. In other words, the foreigners claim 24,002 acres more than the actual area to which their claims apply.

Purchase your tickets and reserve your sleeping car accommodation at No. 121 First street, corner Washington, office Northern Pacific Railroad.

A DAY AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Services That Will Be Held To-Day—Lessons Taught From the Sacred Desks.

St. Stephen's Episcopal Chapel, corner of Jefferson and Fifth streets—Bishop Morris will officiate on Sunday morning, May 19.

South Portland chapel (Unitarian) Porter street, west of First—Sunday school at 1 P. M. Evening services at 7:30 P. M., conducted by the people.

The First Spiritual Society of Portland meets every Sunday in G. A. R. hall, corner First and Taylor streets at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., Mrs. Brown will discuss some of the miracles in the Bible All are invited.

Grace Methodist Episcopal church, corner Taylor and Eleventh streets, Ross C. Houghton, D. D., pastor—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday school at 12:15 P. M. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:45 P. M. Seats free. Ushers in attendance.

Emmanuel Baptist church, corner Meade and Second streets, South Portland, Rev. B. F. Rattray, pastor—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Subject of evening discourse, "From Death to Life." Everybody cordially invited. New pews have been put into this church, and sittings are free.

Unitarian church, corner of Yamhill and Seventh streets, T. L. Eliot, minister—Services at 11 and 7:30. Sunday school at 12:30. The evening sermon is the fifth in the series, "Old Themes With New Faces," entitled "The Patriarch Job, in the Character of a Heretic and Agnostic."

The Philosophical Spiritual Society of Portland hold meetings every Sunday in Central hall, on Sixth street, between Alder and Morrison, at 2:30 and 7:30 P. M. Lectures, psychometric reading and delineations of spirits and independent slate writing All are invited. Admission free.

Young Men's Christian Association, corner of First and Salmon streets. Rev. J. A. Snodgrass, late of Youngstown, Ohio, will speak to young men at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Topic: "How Shall We Escape if We Neglect so Great a Salvation?" All men are cordially invited to attend.

First Congregational church, corner of Second and Jefferson streets, Rev. T. Clapp, pastor — Morning service at 11 o'clock; address by Rev. Dr. Dunning, of Boston, on "Congregationalism and Sunday Schools." Bible classes at 12:20. Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Evening service at 7:30; address by Dr. Dunning. Strangers cordially invited.

St. Paul's M. E. church—Corner Sixth and Hall streets. Morning: Class meeting at 10 A. M. Preaching at 11 A. M. by Presiding Elder Rev. M. C. Wise, followed by the communion. Sunday school at 12:15 P. M. Evening: Young people's meeting at 6 P. M. Song service of thirty minutes at 7:30 P. M., followed by revival meeting. Room and welcome for strangers.

First Christian Church, chapel corner East Park and Columbia streets. The pastor, David Wetzell, will preach the usual hours for services to-day, both morning and evening. Morning theme: "The Voices of the Living and the Dead," Evening subject: "Some reasons why men Doubt." Sunday school at 12:30. Young people's meeting at 6:30 sharp. All Seats free and a cordial invitation is extended to all.

EAST SIDE PULPITS.

Y. M. C. A.—Men's meeting at 4 P. M.

Mizpah Presbyterian church—Preaching morning and evening by the pastor.

Evangelical church, Stephens' addition—Preaching morning and evening Rev. L. S. Fisher.

Christian church, corner of Tenth and J—Elder Rich will preach morning and evening Sunday.

St. David's Episcopal Church, Rev. John W. Sellwood, rector—Regular services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Trinity Mission, corner of Eighteenth and Q streets—Service at 11 A. M. Sunday school at 10 A. M.

Episcopal services in Albina Sunday afternoon at the Scandinavian M. E. church, Russell street, at 3:30 P. M., by Bishop Morris.

At the First Baptist church there will be services to-morrow morning and evening by the pastor, Rev. J. A. Snodgrass. All are invited.

First Presbyterian Church of Albina, Rev. W. O. Forbes pastor—Services will be held at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., conducted by the pastor. Sunday school at 12:15.

Centenary M. E. Church, corner of Ninth and I streets—Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. W. S. Harrington, D. D. Services in the evening conducted by Rev. J. D. Requa. Sabbath school at 12:30.

Rev. George W. Hill will preach Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Baptist chapel in Stephens' addition, corner of Tenth and Adams streets. Everybody is invited to come and bring "Gospel Hymns, No. 5."

Adams-street M. E. church, corner Tenth and Adams streets. Rev. G. M. Pierce, pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. by the pastor, and at 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 12:30 P. M. General prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 P. M.

Albina M. E. church, corner Second and Kerby streets, Rev. G. M. Peirce, pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. by the pastor. Sunday school at 12:15 P. M. Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. General prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 P. M.

First Congregational church, Holladay's addition, Rev. H. V. Rominger, pastor—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 12:30 P. M. Teachers' meeting on Tuesday evening and prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30. Subject in the morning: "Worldliness." In the afternoon at 3:30 o'clock there will be a sunday school mass meeting addressed by the Rev. A. E. Dunning, D. D., of Boston; Rev. C. F. Clapp, newly appointed home missionary superintendent for Oregon, and others. All are invited.

BUILDING PERMITS GRANTED.

Building permits have been issued by the superintendent of streets to the following parties:

L. C. Sharpo, for the construction of a three-story warehouse of the Pacific Furniture Company on South Front street, between Grover and Gibbs streets, to cost $2500.

H. Trenkman, for the construction of three cottages for himself on North Fourteenth and K streets, to cost $9000.

Emil Schacht, for the construction of a double cottage for Councilman R. Gerdes on Sixteenth between R and S streets, to cost $1600.

James Barry, for building stone foundation for new St. Patrick church.

THE HOTELS.

BOLTON.

E P Houser, Chicago
A P McKinley, Philadel
R Robie, Oakesdale
A Mac&f, do
B B Childres, Gervais
J B Baker, do
A A Franken, La Camas
A R Bylngler, Cleveland
W A Butterfield do
Chas Morgan, N York
W M Robinson, do
G T Mills, San Francisco
S C Scott, Illinois
W R Mckeriane & w, Westport

GILMAN.

A R Byington, Cleveland
J Goldberg, San Fran
Eugene Cable, New York
A L Levy, Pend eton
L W Place, McMinnville
C C McCord, Portland
J G C Lee, U S A
Lee Leacy, Dayton
E Schutz, The Dalles
E J McVeigh, San Fran
G A White, do
J M Carpenter & w, St Lu
J Stone & w, San Fran
Miss C Pullen, Lone Rock
Mrs W Herren, Salem
W Holmes & w, Butte
C J Curtis, Astoria
A R Chandler, Spartan
M Reinhart, Chehalis
H M Abrams, San Fran
T J Geisler, New York
S Rosenfisch, San Fran
P Goldwater, do
B Stewart & w, Seattle
C S Hamilton, New York
C W Mount, Omaha
W Simpson, Tacoma
G Metcowan & w, Buoys
J C Meloe, Hardman
W S Thaxter, Maine
R Hurley, New York

RAMOND.

W F T Wyman & w, Mc-comb
D M McLeod, Dalles
E W Thomas, NY
L P Bishop, Seattle
J L Burt, Tacoma
John Mayer, Boston
Mrs J Mayer, do
Miss Mayer, do
G F Grant, San Fran
G W Bell jr, Astoria
G A Bulwer, Helena
R Wilson & w, Puyallup
W W Parley, Oswego
B Irwin, Salem
A F Dunning, Boston
J Frazer, Coburg
G S West, LaCamas
C W Buchanan, City
W P Shuman, St Louis
T W Freeland, Hunter's
Phillip Beltz, Wolcott
J F Bets, do
J Thurston & w, Omaha
W J Carroll, do
R H Smith, do
J McDonough, do
A Johns, Wash D C
N Parker, do
Mrs L C Osborne, do
F A Burnat, Astoria
Frank Seek, Pelham
Chas Jenkins, Corvallis
Tom Davis, Lincoln
Tom Miller, Ont
Alex McKenzie, Strong
W Hoslinger, Emporia
S F Jones, Kas City
W H Anderson, Salem
Aug Orlendoff, Astoria
W McNary, Burlington
Pat McDonald, Ind
Arlemus Ward, Victoria
Mike McGreggor, Colo
Geo Kearns, St Paul
Milton Sparger, Carmel
Lem Clay, Omaha
Frank Lenard, Chicago
T H Wilkson, do
Chas Cooper, Albina
Rev J C Gillis, Salmo, O
Tim Larkins, Detroit
F L Meeks, Ind
A D Meeks, do
Mrs Marfietta
M R Anderson, Cleveland

INTERNATIONAL.

Fannie Eremont, Kans
A Fremont & w, do
Oscar Holt, do
Mrs Brown & fy, do
Mrs Clifford, Colorado
Miss Clifford, do
Richard Clifford, do
C F Wilson, do
Frank Burton, do
Jas Sayor, do
A L Sayor, do
H B Wilburg, do
Chas Hill, Kelso
F M Turner, do
A P Foley, do
Grant Lerbe, Sacramento
C V Dun, do
D C Richards, do
Dan Pipe, do
G W Brenton, Minn
G W Simmons, Wash
W M Hamilton, do
Joseph Willis, Albany
P Belcher, Lebanon
Will Morrow, do
D D Cox, do
Wm Voyels, Pennsylvania
Jas McGuire, do
F C Small, do
Chris Petersen, do
J R Eaglebeck, Battle Crk
Jos Cadter, Boise City
W J Rice, Rantier
Fred Nation, Dak
Harry Sabin, do
W Anderson & w, Scotland
Mary Anderson, do
Lizzie Anderson, do
J Bellmyer, Green River
Fred Pable, do
J B King, Oregon City
My Borgman, do
Geo Sexton, do
L J Sexton, do
F M Fuller, Rainier
Wm Wilson, do
T S Elliott, do
O Warner, do
Jos Donald, do
C B Marshall, Seattle
Geo Brown, do
J F Brown, do
John Hughes, do
A B Joy, Burlington
E S Hafner, Ness City
M Johnson, do
Miss Renan, do
J Harndy, Wyoming
O E Brooks & fy, do
F Collins, do
W E Berry, Iowa
P Christenson, Kansas
W T Cockran, Brownsville
J F Dike, do
Joe Hansen, Salem
Joe Ubi, do
John Labelle, Arlington
Lou Nickson, Ohio
W M Miller, do
W J Calybour, Mich
F M Johnson, C W Falls
John Minnie, do
F L Sparguer, Rainboro
Andy O'Byrnes, Kas
Carrie Ferguson, Leroy
Joe Wendall, Burlingame
Trim Foraker, Kas
L P Johnson, Ore City
Thos Watson, Oklahoma
J H Harter, Ohio
Wm Johnson, Eugene
Geo Crum, Kas
Wm Robinson, Albina
Chas Hixson, Ohio
Lee Sirtuse, St John's
Clint Head, Cynthania
Fred Smith, do
Theo Kelly, do
W M Daniels, Hillsboro
Wm H Harvey, Clunein
A Sharon, do

QUINEY.

B Lamer, Riparia
J Welch, Rock Springs
C A Jones & w, Denver
C M Shaw, Tacoma
J A Cameron, do
J H Murphy, do
Geo Forster, do
Geo Reed, do
L Grant do
W Kneisler, do
N Legault, do
C C Darling, do
J D Brawne, do
J H Nostrid, do
M Upper, do
D D Barry, Ohio
Mrs R B Barrett & dr, Skagit River
J H Hall, Los Angeles
Geo Watson, San Fran
L Dodd, do
W Johnson, do
W J Johnson, do
Geo Dunlaw, w & ch, Hills
O L Donaldson, Acling
T J Kerr, city
G Bothwell, do
Carrie Ferguson, Leroy
Joe Wendall, Burlingame
Trim Foraker, Kas
L P Johnson, Ore City
Thos Watson, Oklahoma
J H Harter, Ohio
Wm Johnson, Eugene
Geo Crum, Kas
Wm Robinson, Albina
Chas Hixson, Ohio
Lee Sirtuse, St John's
Clint Head, Cynthania
Fred Smith, do
Theo Kelly, do
W M Daniels, Hillsboro
Wm H Harvey, Clunein
A Sharon, do

ST. CHARLES.

G Nalte, Whatcom
M M Denenie, do
I E Smith, Gaston, Or
J C Troll, Bellain, Ohio
I Murison, San Fran
S Meade, Vale
W J Turnish, Pendleton
J H Rose & w, Victoria
G W McDole, Grand Isld
J H Hudson, Roseburg
O F Jones, do
H A Anderson, do
J W Brown, St Helens
W W White, Alder
P F Stenger, do
D L Houston, Eugene
W M Matherson, do
T Talom, Monmouth
J J Wendeman, Ranier
H H Hawey, Kelso
W Lammori, Union
W S Hamilton, do
W Bentley, do
B M Cuchman & w, Bronx
G E Bray, Independence
P Johnson, Huntington
T Morgan, Keppner
T J Kirk, Athens
C A Rose, do
O P Cresop, Canyon City
W T Williamson, Salem
E D Ayre, Brownsville
J A Hoke, Walla Walla
Mrs McCoy, Union Ridge
W P Tait, Aberdeen
R R McDonald, do
W H Francis, Hickey
W W Bech, Seattle
O D Doane, The Dalles
C J Crandall, do
H C Nielsen, do
W W Moody, Astoria
J W Henderson, do
J H Pulman, San Fran
J C Dorriell, do
M J Pearce, N Y
J C Underwood, do
John C Catto, Colfax
N B McNicol, do
Miss Mollie Hoey, Tacma
Miss Annie Shaw, do
Grant Davis, Cal
H Hammuson, Cal
Jas McNeed, Halifax
T T Long, Stockton
C E Hoppenrath, Roseburg
W A Hampton, Fargo, DT
Joe Hansen, Salem
Joe Ubi, do
John Labelle, Arlington
Lou Nickson, Ohio
W M Miller, do
W J Calybour, Mich
F M Johnson, C W Falls
John Minnie, do
F L Sparguer, Rainboro
Andy O'Byrnes, Kas
Carrie Ferguson, Leroy
Joe Wendall, Burlingame
Trim Foraker, Kas
L P Johnson, Ore City
Thos Watson, Oklahoma
J H Harter, Ohio
Wm Johnson, Eugene
Geo Crum, Kas
Wm Robinson, Albina
Chas Hixson, Ohio
Lee Sirtuse, St John's
Clint Head, Cynthania
Fred Smith, do
Theo Kelly, do
W M Daniels, Hillsboro
Wm H Harvey, Clunein
A Sharon, do

MERCHANTS.

W F Moody, Astoria
J W Henderson, do
J H Pulman, San Fran
J C Dorriell, do
M J Pearce, N Y
J C Underwood, do
John C Catto, Colfax
N B McNicol, do
Miss Mollie Hoey, Tacma
Miss Annie Shaw, do
Grant Davis, Cal
H Hammuson, Cal
Jas McNeed, Halifax
T T Long, Stockton
C E Hoppenrath, Roseburg
W A Hampton, Fargo, DT
Joe Hansen, Salem
Joe Ubi, do
John Labelle, Arlington
Lou Nickson, Ohio
W M Miller, do
W J Calybour, Mich
F M Johnson, C W Falls
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F L Sparguer, Rainboro
Andy O'Byrnes, Kas
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Joe Wendall, Burlingame
Trim Foraker, Kas
L P Johnson, Ore City
Thos Watson, Oklahoma
J H Harter, Ohio
Wm Johnson, Eugene
Geo Crum, Kas
Wm Robinson, Albina
Chas Hixson, Ohio
Lee Sirtuse, St John's
Clint Head, Cynthania
Fred Smith, do
Theo Kelly, do
W M Daniels, Hillsboro
Wm H Harvey, Clunein
A Sharon, do

H C Rhodes, Ills
W N Simpson, Neb
J M Gilland, do
J H Publado, Nevada
Alice Publado, do
Lena Publado, do
Bruce Publado, do
Mrs J M Publado, do
F Florris & w, Farmingtn
J W Moller & fy, do
T R Moller, do
L D Rumely, N C
J D Soone, do
C Stanson, Elmsburg
G H Heather, Oak Point
P Ester Erdman, Detroit
F A Burnat, do
Frank Seek, Pelham
Chas Jenkins, Corvallis
Tom Davis, Lincoln
Tom Miller, Ont
Alex McKenzie, Strong
W Hoslinger, Emporia
S F Jones, Kas City
W H Anderson, Salem
Aug Orlendoff, Astoria
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THE BEGGARS' PARADISE.

Out of the Many Things of Interest to the Traveling American.

How London Paupers Fly Their Art and Work Upon the Sympathies of the Benevolently Disposed in That Great City of Cities.

A man with his eyes open can see in London many things undreamed of before; and even many things understood by the intelligent American there is so much that is strange and new, yet owing to the constant hurry, rush and bustle, many things of interest are likely to be overlooked and ignored. Strolling down Fleet Street one Saturday I saw a reporter on the staff of the London *Times*, now engaged world-wide infamy on account of its unscrupulous warfare on Parnell, engaged in earnest conversation with a shabby-genteel man who from his tattered garments and generally dried-up appearance was easily recognized as one of the fraternity of beggars that infest London, and who ply their trade with an industry, tact and perseverance worthy of an honest cause. At last the newsman turned from the beggar with a look of disappointment on his face, and observing me intently watching the proceedings crossed the street that lay between us and cordially accosted me. He and I had met a week before at a little private gathering of congenial Bohemian spirits, when the drinks and soda had been passed around liberally, and without solicitation or spontaneously, and without solicitation on my part he began telling me the reason of his disappointment, having no hesitation in giving me the information, knowing I was an American journalist, enjoining upon me, however, the strictest silence while in England. His paper, he informed me, intended to start a long intended crusade against a horde of beggars that had been troubling the city for years, that he had been detailed to work up certain information from the head man among the beggars' ranks, and that hitherto his efforts had been fruitless. There was a rare story locked up in that old fellow's breast with whom he had been speaking; he would in newspaper parlance, "put me on to it." Perhaps I, being a stranger, might succeed where he had failed. No human being has so keen a scent for professional sport as an American, so taking my tip from my informant of the *Times*, I mounted the top of a bus, a regular plebeian, and began to ride through small streets and wide streets, alleys and lanes, by miles and miles of monotonous rows of brick houses, that once were red but now had become black by the smoke from a million chimneys. After changing four times, witnessing the rare sport of a war of words over me between two "cockney cabbies," each of 18 shillings per week) whereupon each cast upon the other the withering insinuation that "'e didn't know nuthink," I, after interviewing a dozen fine-looking, courteous policemen, I succeeded in getting me to the end of my destination but burning hot near. Then when opposite the East India dock, some nine miles from Barnsbury, the point from which I started, I had the good fortune to meet a London Bobby, who, as he confidentially informed me between glasses of ale, had formerly been valet to a real live lord, and who in return for the honor of permitting me to drink with his official dignity, at my expense, consented to show me precisely where I wished to go. When he so far lowered himself, however, as to go into the "Pub." with me, he took the precaution of removing his badge from his arm, as he informed me if caught by his superior tippling with his badge on, as would have been removed from the force on the spot, and in addition be made to pay a heavy fine.

THE ATMOSPHERE OF BEGGERDOM.

It was Sunday in May. The warm sun plowed the hovels and dens into which I had gone, but it seemed faint and dim, owing perhaps to the dirt, filth and degradation that abounded everywhere. Little stunted children sat in the mud and dirt. They did not play; they all looked too tired and hungry. One of the little ones told me with a sickly smile she liked the other days better, because then she was a cripple, and as she gave her money and pitied her, but on Sundays it was lonely, so lonely. The child was a little girl, who was naturally well formed and perfect, but whose body was distorted six days out of seven, and oftentimes seven days of the week, in order to bring out money from the dupes who are softened ever by the appearance of childish misery on the streets.

At length I stopped, with difficulty drawing my breath in that horrid atmosphere, for even such regions the health officers never venture. I had arrived at 96 Queen Anne street. The house, but nay, hovel, before which I stood, frowned on me in horrid loneliness and gloom. There was nothing about it to relieve its utter somberness. No signs in the small windows, the door hung upon one hinge while in its center was what must once have been a brass knocker, but no recognizable as such any more. A slight push on a vigorous knock might have opened the building down, so shaky it seemed, and the wrinkled, pinched, and hard face of the beggar I before had seen talking to the representative of the *Times* appeared looking very different than it and I had seen him the previous day. He was wearing a disguise, now he was all tatters, and though he had a strongly intellectual face, and though unscrupulous cunning was marked heavy lines thereon [illegible] that looked on me as I stood before the door was not repulsive. The voice that bid me enter was soft and tremulous, but suggested curbing and mimicked of unnaturalness. Such a tale of misery he told, the tears in his eyes, his voice heavy with emotion, that though I knew him to be an arrant rogue and an impostor, that for his dramatic power alone I began to conceive quite an admiration and respect. He induced me to give him money. In many ways I bid for his confidence, and bribes and solemn promises never to reveal in England aught that he would tell, succeeded in obtaining from him a mass of the most startling information concerning the beggars of London.

THE FRATERNITY OF BEGGAR'S.

London is a world in itself but within the bounds of its heterogeneous population there are a hundred other worlds and the brotherhood or fraternity of beggars is one of these. It is a wheel within a wheel having grades and distinctions as important in themselves as were the relations of one class of English society to another. This world of beggary has its laws and government, its rules and regulations, and woe will fall upon the unlucky offender who transgresses the same. My informant occupied a prominent position in the fraternity, being actually a member of the board on granting licences. Under the actual supervision of this board chosen at the time of my investigation in May 1888, there were 70,000 men and women all of whom were drones in the hive of human industry, and lived upon the labors of their fellows. The vast majority of the horde of beggars dwelt in the districts about the East-India docks, and though numbers of them carried large sums, they live in misery and wretchedness for fear of detection, so that their ill-gotten gains do not afford that satisfaction that small but honest earnings would, although instances have frequently come to hotels where men plied the trade of beggary, whose families respectably reared and kept in total ignorance of the nefarious practices of the head of the house, neither case was discovered where a certain benevolent society had been granting a commission ten shillings each week to a certain female applicant, who told a most piteous story of privation and misfortune. After this plausible lady had been imposing upon the simple-hearted trustees for two years, they discovered that she had £1000, English coin, snugly invested in the great London & Northwestern railway, the interest of which alone was amply sufficient to satisfy any earthly need, and as the president who related the incident to me remarked he was never in the whole course of his life, treated to such an outpouring of vituperous indignation, as that to which this sensitive creature treated him, when he informed her that the board had resolved to shut down on further supplies and allowances. She coolly informed him that "it best come to a shameful pass when the rights of the poor were thus trampled upon."

THE SYSTEM.

The central governing body of beggars has its headquarters London and subdivided its [illegible] immediately into various districts. These districts are in turn cut up into subdistricts, and so on to the end. Each subdivision of the fraternity has its district allotted to it for a limited period, and one of the laws most strenuously enforced is that members of subdivisions shall strictly adhere for the appointed time to the district allotted, and work only those inhabitants who dwell within its confines. The slightest breach of this law will cause the license to be forfeited, and while the forfeiture of a license will not debar the offender from begging it will hurt his prospects, and might in time force upon him the shame, disgrace and indignity of working for a living! Among the beggars a man who fails so low as to work has not succeeded in life! In this world, as in the outer world of men, the strong prey upon the weak. The comparative few make a big success of the business the vast majority become slaves of the worst description. No appeal to the law, as the law protects neither vagrants nor beggars. Remorseless monopoly has found its way even here. Some of the more powerful traffickers in the degradation of the wretches employ as many as 100 and 200 at a regular salary to beg for them and turn in the proceeds nightly to their agents. These slaves are cowed and overawed into submission by threats of starvation or the deprivation of the gratification of some vicious habit that has gained a fatal hold upon them, dulling the intellect and sapping the will power.

THE BEGGARS' DIRECTORY.

The most interesting thing in connection with the whole of beggardom is to be found in a perusal of a written directory, arranged alphabetically and in a most thorough and systematic manner. If many Englishmen of distinction, political and social leaders, could see how, in popular parlance, they are "sized up" by the compilers of the beggars' fraternity, they would wince at the rough truth which such a book often tells. This directory contains a list of men who give to the poor. It tells what sort of a man the donor is, and what methods are likely to prove successful with him. This directory is open to each beggar, who has a license in fact; the fees obtained for the granting of licences in a measure, pays for the expense entailed in compiling the directory. The book is never permitted to leave the presence of its custodian, who owes his appointment to the board. In this directory under the letter W, we find the name of Baron Henry de Worms. He is described as a man who gives liberally and quickly, who favors Jews, who likes ostentation and likes his good deeds known, who has no time to make investigations. This directory also gives hints as to the description of men whom beggars would do well to avoid, such as presidents of charitable societies, agents of employment bureaus and men who are most like to investigate so as to reach the truth. If this book should ever fall into the hands of the police, it may furnish the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* with rich material for another great sensation.

METHODS PURSUED.

Experience has developed some of these beggars into most consummate actors; the same industry and ingenuity called into exercise in a base calling if devoted to the stage, would have brought both fame and fortune. In fact, some of them have as varied costumes as Booth, for in this work of imposition they verily play many parts. The beggar wishes to call upon a rich banker. If he gains a hearing he is sure to be successful. Here he will assume the role of genteel poverty. He will adorn the thread-bare coat once fine in quality, assume respectful, modest demeanor, the tear will come unbidden to the eye; he will wear an air of suppressed mortification at the unpleasant predicament in which he finds himself, the stirring sigh, and, all in all, no art is left out of the great play to impress the listener. Perhaps in an hour this same beggar will be pleading with an officer in the navy, expose the honorable wound received in the service of the queen, relate the thrilling battle in which he received the last sigh of immortal Nelson, and win upon the patriotism of his listener. Then there is the beggar who, by liberal use of ammonia, becomes temporarily blind and sits playing some musical instrument to attract the attention of the throngs that pass through some popular thoroughfare. One fellow, with little wit, got a good thrashing for his pains not long since. He was sitting playing a flute on Tottenham Court road, with a tin plate, in which pennies and other coin were dropped. Some one put a bogus coin in the plate, upon which our blind man forgot himself in his just indignation, and, jumping up, exclaimed, "Go did that?" but, realizing his error in an instant, he sat down again, but it was too late. That unfeeling crowd fell upon him and beat him so that he suffers great mortification of both body and spirit.

"THE POOR ARTIST."

The most interesting of all the many classes of beggars is the "Poor Artist." He can only ply his trade in the open air, and nature must come to his aid in the shape of good weather. He, sitting flat upon the ground, selects some place where thousands pass each hour, in front of St. Paul, The Bank of England, The British Museum, or some place of similar importance. He then pulls out a few pieces of various colored chalk and begins to draw pictures right there upon the pavement. He will produce a very pretty "sunset at sea," "the winner of the derby," "Beaconsfield," "Gladstone," "Parnell," "The Queen," at which the loyal John Bull will hallo "hear" "hear," will seize any prevailing sensation and draw a cartoon upon the theme that would do honor to *Judge* or *Puck*. Sometimes the poor artist fares very well, again his art is ignored. He does not fail to put in prominent corners such little pleadings as "help the poor artist to finish his studies." All of his work is done with great rapidity, and some of the artistic vagrants are decidedly clever.

HYMN-HOWLERS.

Another very taking form of beggary is the singing woman with her numerous tribe of young ones. She invariably chooses the middle of the street and howls in so plaintive a voice, with so little regard for harmony that I verily think people often pay her to move on. The children are never her own, but always hired either from those who make a business of renting children for this purpose, or from accommodating neighbors at a low rate. The children, with their dull, listless eyes, are so interested in this dismal hymn-howling that they have to be stimulated to vocal effort by sundry kicks and cuffs, administered to them with brutal frequency.

WHERE THE LAW STEPS IN.

A woman beggar had her husband brought under the rigor of British justice, accusing him of the brutality of habitually forcing ammonia in her eyes to bring on blindness, when he sent her out with a child to guide her to beg, while he used the proceeds for tobacco and gin and starved her. When the arrant rogue was put upon the stand in his own behalf he actually endeavored to defend himself upon a scientific theory. He was no friend to society, having been driven from his position as professor of chemistry in a provincial college. The world owed him a living, which he must needs obtain as best he could. Science taught him that ammonia did no fatal harm to the eyes. He said that he had in fact, before a committee of the house of commons, recommended the introduction of the use of ammonia in the warfare against the savages of India; that it could be put in projectiles, hurled at the enemy, when reaching them it would explode, get in their eyes, blind them and thereby make them comparatively helpless against the onslaught of the British troops. Alas, the science of this rogue did not save him.

HORRIBLE CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

The most horrible case was where a certain beggar monopolist was tracked by the agent of a society for the prevention of cruelty to children, and upon investigation it was found that he controlled over 200 children; that he had unscrupulous physicians in his pay who deliberately maimed the children in order to make them marketable for begging purposes, and this villain had in such a traffic acquired a vast pile of money. But he and some of the physicians who entered into this vile conspiracy with him were sentenced to penal servitude for life, and are to-day toiling without a hope of the future upon the burning sands of Australia.

Another case crept into the courts the subject of which was both interesting and novel. It appears one beggar had employed another at a regular salary to beg for him, and to turn in the proceeds. Things worked in a smooth and business-like manner for some time, but the employer at length discovered that the employe was not accounting for all the funds, but that a large portion of the receipts went to swell the private purse of the latter. Very foolishly he sued the employe, and got thrown out of court for his pains. He could not establish the existence of a contract because the subject matter was not lawful. A few days after the publicity had subsided which was occasioned by the trial, the employer or suitor was found stabbed to the heart in the dangerous alley back of Drury Lane, and the mystery of his murder is as yet unsolved.

ORGANIZED CHARITY.

Sensible people have begun to realize the fact that promiscuous giving is a manufactory out of which pauperism is as rapidly turned as from misfortune, and those who really feel an interest in aiding the unfortunate, have organized and endeavor by cooperation to reach all cases of actual distress, and to detect impositions. These truly charitable persons have established all over the United Kingdom employment bureaus, which render service either gratuitously or by charging merely a nominal fee, endeavoring to obtain employment for all honest men who may be willing to work. These organizations of usefulness and practical benefit are regarded with suspicion by the fraternity of beggars; in fact they are denounced by the beggars as encroaching upon the liberty of the loyal British subject, of jeopardizing their means of subsistence—in short the beggars of all classes bewail the rise and growth of systematic alms-giving. They fear, and with good reason, too, that if the system of organized effort continues to grow in the extent of its hold upon the British public, in a few years at the most "Othello's occupation" will have gone, and professional mendicancy will have received its death blow.

REGULUS.

COMMERCIAL

SUNDAY, May 19.

	High Water.				Low Water.			
	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.		P. M.	
	Time	Hight	Time	Hight	Time	Hight	Time	Hight
	3.09	8.4	4 45	6.1 ft.	10.09	-0.7 ft	10.24	3.1 ft

SATURDAY, May 18.

Merchandise received or soon to arrive by rail: 42 cs dry goods, 11 cs clothing, 127 pkgs wagon material, 20 lots steel rails, 250 bdls sheet iron, 1 car and 4 pkgs agricultural implements, 2 cars furniture stock, 1 car paper, 1 car machinery, 400 bdls binders, 159 bxs scales, 430 cs lye, 1 car syrup, 1 car buggies, 10 pkgs hardware, 11 pkgs castings, 10 roadcarts, 7 bls cotton yarn, 10 cs books, 21 pkgs white lead, 14 cs boots and shoes.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours: 3833 ctls wheat, 1068 bbls flour, 755 ctls oats, 59 ctls millstuffs, 58 sks potatoes, 41,815 lbs wool, 2350 lbs hides, 22 pkgs butter, 96 bxs eggs, 25 bxs fruit.

WHEAT—Quiet and dull locally. We quote Eastern Oregon $1 12½@1 15; valley, $1 22½@1 25. The fluctuations of the Eastern market were as follows:

CHICAGO.

	17th. Closed	18th. Opened	Noon	Closed
May	82¾		82¾	82¾
June	81	80¾	80¾	81
July	77½	77¾	77	77½
August	74¼	74½	74½	74½
September	74¾		74¾	74¾

NEW YORK.

	17th. Closed	18th. Opened	Noon	Closed
May	86¾	86	....	81¼
June	82¾	82¾	....	82¾
July	80¾	81¾	....	81¾
August	82¾	82¾	....	82¾
September	82¾	83	....	82¾

FREIGHTS—Nothing doing.

EGGS—The market rules steady, with ample receipts. We quote 18c.

SUGARS—Have ruled steady since their advance of ⅛c on Friday last.

SALMON—The London *Grocer's Gazette*, of April 27th has the following to say of salmon: "The Hospodar, the last ship for London, has arrived; she brings 27,000 cases, principally Alaska fish. One more salmon ship, with some 26,000 cases for Liverpool, about clears up the shipments of 1888, so that no more can arrive for the next ten months, when the 1889 catch may be expected. It is very difficult to estimate the stocks, as they have all gone out of first hands both in Liverpool and London. What stocks may be in dealers' hands in Liverpool we cannot gauge, but in London the holdings are light, and with the advent of more seasonable weather a better demand than of late is generally expected, although most of the dealers consider trade so far has been fair.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The stock market was again active this morning, and strong. Although granger stocks, outside of Oregon & Transcontinental, were the principal features, almost everything traded in is higher to-night, and Oregon & Transcontinental rose 7 per cent.; St. Paul preferred, 2½; Burlington & Quincy, 2½; Union Pacific and Rock Island, each 1½; Atchison 1 per cent., and others fractional amounts.

Government bonds have been dull and steady.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Money on call, easy. No loans. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@6½. Sterling exchange, quiet, steady; 60-day bills, $4 87; demand, $4 89.

BONDS.

U. S. 4s (registered)	122½	U. S. 4½s (coupon)	107¾
U. S. 4s (coupon)	123½	Pacific 6s	121½
U. S. 4½s (reg.)	107¾		

STOCKS.

American Ex	114½	Northwestern	109¾
Canadian Pacific	55¾	New York Central	107¾
Canada Southern	53	Oregon Imp	56¾
Central Pacific	35¾	O. R. & N	79¾
Burlington	103½	Transcontinental	41
Del. & Lackawanna	140¾	Pacific Mail	38¾
Rio Grande	17	Reading	46¾
Erie	29¾	Rock Island	97¾
Kansas & Texas	11½	St. Paul	65¾
Lake Shore	108½	Texas Pacific	21¾
Louisville & Nashville	48¾	Union Pacific	60¾
Michigan Central	86	U. S. Express	80
Missouri Pacific	73¾	Wells Fargo Express	141
Northern Pacific	26	W. U. Tel	85½
N. P. Preferred	62¾	Am Cotton seed oil	37½
St. Paul & Omaha	30½	St. Louis, San Fran	22½
		2d Pref	70

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, May 18.—Closing prices: Atchison & Topeka, first sevens, ——; do land grant sevens, 106; do railroad, 44¾; Burlington & Quincy, 92¾; Mexican Central, common, 18½; San Diego, 25.

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, May 18.—Consols, 99 5-16. Silver bullion per fine ounce, 42¾. Bank of England rate of discount 2½ per cent.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Sterling exchange, long, 4 84; sterling exchange, short, 4 88½; U. S. bonds, 4s, 125½; U. S. bonds, 4½s, 106¾; silver bullion per fine ounce, 92½c.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—Sterling exchange, sixty days, 4 86¾; sterling exchange, documentary, 4 86½. Transfers, 10 premium.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT.

		SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.	
Ophir	$ 4	50 Exchequer	85
Mexican	3	25 Imp. Belcher	2 95
Gould & Curry	2	30 Justice	1 05
Best & Belcher	3	85 Union	3 90
Con. California	7	62 Challenge	3 20
Savage	2	60 N. B. Isle	1 40
Choller	2	30 Nevada Queen	1 50
Potosi	2	25 Bodie	1 65
Hale & Norcross	4	90 Peer	90
Crown Point	4	60 Peerless	50
Yellow Jacket	4	15 Overman	1 30
Belcher	4	60 Alpha	1 35
Confidence	7	50 Imperial	55
Sierra Nevada	3	95 Del Monte	1 30
Utah	1	35 Grand Prize	75
Bullion		90	

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—Receipts of produce, past 24 hours, included 70,600 ctls wheat, 21,500 qr sks flour, 6400 ctls oats, 2200 sks potatoes, 2400 ctls barley.

Freights—Ship S. P. Hitchcock, 2178 tons, has been chartered spot for U. K., Havre or Antwerp, terms private. The bk Henry Bell loads coal at Seattle for San Diego. The ship Lucile will take general merchandise to New York.

Wheat—The tone of the sample market is dull and weaker. Offerings are fair, but buyers bid lower; $1 30@1 31½ is offered for No. 1 shipping. Options are very dull; no sales buyer year were made to-day; seller year, buyer year, $1 25.

Barley—Feed descriptions are in fair demand and offerings liberal. Prices rule steady at the decline. All kinds of feed quoted from 80@83½c. Very little doing in options; buyer year closed 78¾c.

Oats—Anxiety on the part of holders to realize has caused free offerings, and the market continues to favor buyers. Quote feed from 90c@$1, although a few sales of extra choice feed have been negotiated on a basis of $1 02½.

Potatoes—The market rules fairly steady under a good demand for sound stock. Burbank is quoted 80c@1; Garnet Chiles and Peerless 50@90.

Millstuffs—There is not much activity displayed in trading. Light receipts allow prices to stay steady at $11 for bran (Oregon) and $12 for middlings.

Bags—The market does not present any new features. There is only a slow demand. Calcutta, buyer June and July quoted at 6@6¼c.

Wool—Business continues quiet but prices are steady. Eastern Oregon 13@16c.

Hops—Neglected; nominal, 1@10c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, May 18.—Wheat—May and August options opened ⅛c lower, and July ⅛c higher; during the day July sold at 77½c, but rallied slightly before the close, when prices were the same as at yesterday's closing. The day's fluctuations were as follows: Opening—80¾c June, 77½c July, 74½c August. Noon—82½c May, 80¾c June, 77c July, 74½c August, 74½c September. Closing—82½c May, 81c June, 77½c July, 74½c August and September.

Receipts of wheat at the seven principal points east of the Rocky mountains during the past 24 hours were 210,000 bushels, and the shipments from these points for the same time were 170,000 bushels.

Receipts for the past week amount to 1,055,000 bushels, and shipments 1,389,000 bushels; shipments exceeding receipts by 334,000 bushels.

Provisions—Pork $11 47½ June, lard $6 25 June, ribs $6 80 June.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, May 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 1000; steady; lower, light 25; sales, $2@3 20; stock-eers and feeders, $3 00@3 70; Texas cattle, $2 10@3 60.

Hogs—Receipts, 8000; strong; 10 cents higher; mixed, $4 30@4 50; heavy, $4 20@4 45; light, $4 30@4 65.

Sheep—Receipts, 1500; steady; natives, $3 50@4 30; Western, $3 90@4 25; Texans, shorn, $3@3 85.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Freights from this port to Liverpool by steamer, rule steady at 2¾d per bushel.

Wheat—Opened irregular at 82c May, 82½c June, 83¼c July, 82¾c August, 83c September. Closed, lower, 81¾c May, 82½c June, 83¼c July, 82¾c August, 82¾c September.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Hops—Firm; fair demand. Coffee—Options opened steady, unchanged to 5 points down, and closed barely steady at 5@10 points down; sales, 23,500 bags June $15 40@15 50, July 15 60@15 65. Spot Rio, quiet; fair cargoes, 18½c.

Sugar—Raw, quiet; unchanged; in better demand; steady.

Copper—Dull; irregular; lake, $12 25.

Lead—Quiet; weak.

Wool—Quiet; steady.

Bar silver, 92¾c.

Tin—Quiet; steady. Straits, $20 70.

Petroleum—Opened steady at 81½c, closing at 81½c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

BEERBOHM GRAIN REPORT.

LONDON, May 18.—Since last report one wheat cargo has arrived off coast, four cargoes have been sold and five cargoes remain off coast waiting orders.

Floating wheat cargoes, few bids in the market. Wheat and maize cargoes on passage are very dull.

California cargoes off coast, 34s; just shipped or promptly to be shipped, 34s 3d.

Walla Walla cargoes off coast, 33s 9d; for shipment the present or following month, 33s.

Chilian cargoes off coast, 33s; for shipment the present or following month, 33s 3d.

Australian cargoes off coast, 35s 5d; for shipment the present or following month, 35s 6d.

English country markets are very slow and occasionally cheaper.

LIVERPOOL, May 18.—Spot wheat, very quiet. Futures—No. 1 California per central, 6s 11d May and June, 6s 10¾d July, 6s 10¼d August, 6s 10¼d September, 6s 10¼d October.

PARIS, May 18.—French country markets are slow. 3:30 P. M.—Spot wheat, steady; flour, quiet.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, May 18.—Wheat—Dull; holders offer moderately; California No. 1, 6s 9d@6s 10½d per central.

Corn—Steady; holders offer sparingly; new mixed Western, 3s 9¾d per central.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

Clear Homes in Feurer's Addition

Within City Limits of East Portland.

Lots from $300 to $440.

Terms: $100 cash, balance $10 monthly.

Seven minutes to street Car. Fifteen minutes to Jefferson Street Ferry.

Excellent Location, Rich Soil.

Agent on grounds every Sunday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. For particulars apply to

German Immigration Association, 25 STARK STREET.

GLENCOE PARK

Where It is Located.

GLENCOE PARK is due east from East Portland, three and one-half blocks from Sunnyside.

GLENCOE PARK on the north is bounded by the East Portland and Mount Tabor Motor Line, on the South by Hawthorne avenue, the finest avenue on the East Side, with motor line already constructed.

GLENCOE PARK is laid out to conform with the streets of East Portland, streets running east and west are O, P, Q, R, S, T and Hawthorne avenue.

GLENCOE PARK streets running north and south are Myrtle and Alder avenues. Myrtle avenue extends from Hawthorne avenue to Rose Line road, thus affording residents of this beautiful suburb the choice of the two finest drives from East Portland to Mount Tabor.

GLENCOE PARK lots are 50x100 feet, 50x118 feet, 50x137 feet. Terms of sale, quarter cash, balance on monthly installments without interest.

GLENCOE PARK lots slope gradually to the west, affording perfect drainage and fine views.

GLENCOE PARK lots can be supplied with pure soft water at a depth of 16 to 20 feet. If you purchase a lot in the center of this tract you have your choice of the two water lines by walking three blocks either way. You will find the owner, F. Shannon, on the ground from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. each day. Take East Portland and Mount Tabor motor line cars, which are completed to Glencoe Park, or inquire of W. P. Chamberlain, S. W. cor. Fourth and Jesse, East Portland.

5 Acre Tracts—WOODBURN—5 Acre Tracts

Only 10 Five-Acre Tracts.

Rare Opportunity for Home Seekers or Speculation

This magnificent property lies between the terminus of the cable road, now being constructed, and Shattuck station, convenient to either, beautifully situated.

Will be sold in five acre tracts at one-half the price of land two miles beyond, that has been divided into lots and is now being sold. This property can be platted into lots and sold for double the cost price this summer.

This land is nearly all cleared, no gulches and ravines, pure spring water on nearly every tract. An abundance of water found at any point at a depth of twenty feet; rich soil for fruits, berries or flowers. Must be seen to be appreciated. This property will be on the market for only a short time.

Apply at office of

PORTLAND NATURAL ICE COMPANY, 70 Oak Street.

FOR SALE.

Cheap lots in Ager's addition (Tilbett's donation land claim, between Nineteenth and Twenty-first streets) city of East Portland. Price from $250 to $500. Terms, $100 cash, balance $10 monthly. No interest or taxes to pay for the first year.

For particulars apply on the ground of MR. AUER.

At Portland of MAX SMITH, corner Second and Washington streets, the Vienna.

WHEN YOU INVEST

Buy where you can realize on your property at once if necessary and where you are sure of a permanent growth.

BROOKDALE

Affords just such an opportunity and is within the means of all. It is situate on Hawthorne avenue, is high, level and clear, is 50 per cent cheaper than any property in the neighborhood and can be had on easy terms. Large lots, low prices, quick sales.

LAMBERT & SARGENT

1117 Fourth Street, East Portland.

RIVERVIEW ADDITION TO ALBINA.

Lots in this beautiful addition from $450 to $700. These are fine residence lots. The Electric Motor street car line passes through the tract, and is being rapidly built upon. I will sell these on installments of one-fourth cash, balance in monthly payments of $10 to $20 per month. Inquire of JOHN M. PITTENGER, 112 Front st., Portland.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN.

$4000 cash will buy a well established business in the city, together with the good will; monthly sales of $3000; good reasons for selling.

WATSON, SMITH & CO., 4 Stark st.

18m4

CLOVERDALE.

Nice level land, all cleared. Within one block of Vancouver motor line, for $250; $25 cash, balance $5 per month. These lots are $50x100 feet, and are the cheapest subscription lots in the market. Inquire of JOHN M. PITTENGER, 112 First st., Portland.

NOW ON THE MARKET

TITLE Absolutely Perfect. THE FINEST PROPERTY ON THE EAST SIDE. STRICTLY "Inside" Property.

PROPERTY IN

ADVANTAGES. ELEVATED, SIGHTLY, ACCESSIBLE.

Offered for 25 and 50 per cent less than any property in either Portland or East Portland equally accessible is selling for.

REACHED BY HORSE CARS, MOTOR LINE AND FERRIES.

HOLLADAY'S ADDITION

PRICES FROM $600 A LOT UPWARDS.

TO EAST PORTLAND.

This magnificent property comprises 1400 lots and lies immediately between the city of East Portland (population 12,000) on the south and the city of Albina (population 4000) on the north, being really a "reserve" between two populous centers with a combined population of SIXTEEN THOUSAND. It is high, commanding a view of the entire cities of Portland, East Portland and Albina and is reached by the street cars of the Willamette Bridge Railway Co. from either Portland or East Portland. This company is now operating two lines of street cars, one running north from Holladay's addition, through the heart of East Portland, across the Morrison street bridge, and the other running due west across the new steel bridge, both lines terminating in Portland. In addition to these two lines the cars of the Vancouver motor line run directly through Holladay's addition from north to south. The property can also be easily reached from the "west side" by either the Southern Pacific Railroad Company's steam ferry or by the small ferries running from Portland to Albina. Some of the finest residences on the "east side" are located in this addition. Many of the most prominent residents of Portland and East Portland are now purchasing property in Holladay's addition and many elegant and substantial residences will be constructed there during the coming year. A magnificent Boulevard, Holladay avenue, 100 feet wide, cuts through the entire property from west to east, and is now one of the most popular drives out of the city. This connects with the new steel railroad and wagon bridge (spanning the Willamette) on the west, thus giving easy access into Portland from this most desirable property. Address or call on

OREGON REAL ESTATE CO., 3 Morrison Street, Portland, Or.

GRAND RAILROAD EXCURSION

A VERY ABSURD STORY.

The Alaskan's Hull Was Perfectly Sound When She Left Portland.

A Touching Account of the Last Moments of Al Rahls—The New Pacific Mail Steamers—Other Shipping News

Mr C J Smith, general manager of the O. R. & N. Company, was seen last evening in reference to the appended dispatch from San Francisco, which purports to be an interview with a workman in Hunter's point dry dock.

The Alaskan went on the Hunter's point dry dock shortly after she arrived here in 1884. I worked on her. Her bottom was of steel. It had not been properly painted before she was launched, and was honeycombed with holes. Some of the holes were as large as a man's ear, and from one-eighth to three-quarters of an inch in depth We could just pick out the rusty metal with our knives. The expense on the dock was too great to allow us to fill the holes with prepared cement, and it would have taken a force of 200 men to do the work properly, so we filled the holes with paint That soon would get washed off by the action of the sand in crossing the bar

Manager Smith said "The story on its face is perfectly absurd The steamer was built new when she came to San Francisco in 1884, and it was impossible that she could have been honeycombed in the manner stated by the alleged workman at Hunter's point.

"The absurdity of his statement is shown by the fact that he says the holes were from one-eighth to three-quarters of an inch deep, while in fact the steamer's hull was built of steel three-eighths of an inch thick only According to the man's story the Alaskan's hull was full of holes the size of a man's ear The vessel has been inspected on several occasions, and was considered by the company and inspectors perfectly seaworthy."

In an interview with a *Telegram* reporter, Captain Howes is quoted as having said "No, she was not honeycombed at all, her hull was as sound as when she was new The difficulty was in her upper works being too light for open sea service The wearing began where the wood and steel joined The guards catching the breakers and the upper works the hurricane The man who says he worked on the Alaskan is either a fool or crazy, because had she been honeycombed the holes could not have been painted over as he claimed, so as to deceive the inspectors. She was inspected just before leaving Seattle last fall, and pronounced in first-class order I knew she was all right so far as soundness is concerned before I left, and it would not look reasonable, certainly that I would trust my life at sea in a basket."

The dispatch republished above created no little stir in shipping circles as can well be imagined and an Oregonian reporter questioned quite a number on the subject among them being Captain J. L Ferguson, inspector of hulls for this district. He said that he had thoroughly examined the Alaskan's hull before her departure, and found it perfectly sound.

There is but one source from which the absurd report could have emanated and that is from some one who "knew it all," and saw a chance of creating a sensation with the unfortunate stranding of the Alaskan as a backing

The last hour of Al Rahls the old veteran of the rivers Willamette and Columbia, in the Alaskan catastrophe, was remarked by Captain Howes as a touching incident

In the darkness and terrible shadow of doom which was settling down upon the fated steamer and its freight of souls, the old man, white with he frost of his 63 years and infirm with age felt the utter useleseness of depending upon his own strength for deliverance He begged piteously for the captain to help him.

Captain Howes assured him that he would and instructed Seymour Weeks to take care of the old man—to stay with him—put a rope around him if necessary and get him into one of the first boats As the two men left him for some time Captain Howes supposed his order had been carried out until the last moment when to his great dismay and sorrow Rahls and Weeks returned to where he stood on deck "My God," said the captain, 'why didn't you go in one of the boats, Al?" "Because" faltered the trembling old man, 'it was too rough, I couldn't stand it." "Then stay here with me," said the captain Rahls was evidently confused out of his wits and heeded not the advice. He started for another part of the ship with Weeks Just then came the final lurch and upheaval Then all was over and Weeks and Rahls disappeared in the yawning vortex forever, in all probability from mortal vision

Captain Seabury, late commander of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Tukio, is now at Glasgow, to take possession of the new steamship Pacific, on behalf of Jay Gould

The Pacific is built by the Fairfield Ship Building and Engineering Company of Glasgow, and as 5000 tons gross register, 456 feet long 48 feet wide and 36 feet deep The steamer is built of steel throughout, has a double bottom divided into twenty four water-tight compartments, arranged to hold water ballast and is supplied with ballast tank pumps capable of discharging 325 tons per hour. The hull is equally divided into ten water-tight compartments The vessel is of the turtle-back, spar-deck class, with three decks main, or lop, and promenade The main deck is of steel She is fitted with the most approved steam and fire-heating apparatus steam windlass, capstan etc The Pacific Mail folks had the steamer built in Scotland on account of cheapness She cannot fly our flag or stop at two American ports with a load in her, yet she has been built to make money for Americans and America pays for her The Pacific will ply between San Francisco and China and Japan

The tiny yacht Neversink, invented and built by Captain E L Norton which sailed from New York, May 8 for the Paris exposition, it is claimed will live in any sea, that she will not sink if filled with water to the decks, or with her bottom torn out, and that she can travel with her beam ends submerged or carry full sail in a hurricane with out danger of capsizing

The Neversink will be navigated by Captain Josiah W Lawler who will be assisted by a Swedish sailor She is constructed on the Norton double hull system which combines a variety of original methods of building, and is a model of beauty in her lines and appearance Captain Norton exhibits great nerve in thus putting to the test of a trans-Atlantic voyage the principles upon which his boats are constructed and deexpects to succeed

The Bar Pilots Association it is understood will make a vigorous fight against the Northup pilotage bill becoming a law on the 21st inst The pilots will endeavor to establish the fact that the bill as passed by the legislature is unconstitutional

The rates will if the bill becomes a law be just one half what they are at present

The O R & N Co it is said will keep a few of their pilots on hot state pilot schooner which the Portland Board of Trade, on the 11th of last February, at a special meeting was pledged to maintain This pledge was necessary in the passage of the bill The matter of running the schooner has not been adjusted between the Board of Trade and the O R & N Co but it will be settled after the law becomes operative

The British bark Martha Fisher finished loading salmon for Liverpool direct Friday afternoon This is the first foreign shipment of salmon direct from the Columbia river this season She gets 35 to Liverpool or a little over a shilling a case The shippers are Samuel Elmore 2000 cases Scandinavian Packing Company 700 cases Occident Canning Company 1200 J G Meier & Co., 1600 M J Kinney, 1600 Coleman Flag, 500, Columbia River Packing Company, 1250, total 8850 cases—*Astorian*

The British bark Brandon 1250 tons arrived in port in ballast yesterday from Port Townsend. She will probably commence discharging her ballast to-morrow to take on her cargo of wheat for the United Kingdom.

The little government steamer General H O Wright was yesterday lying at Flanders' dock taking on supplies for her surveying trip down the coast under the direction of Captain Willard Young. The Wright will touch at among other places, Nehalem, Tillamook, Yaquina, Coquille, Siuslaw and Coos bay. The trip will take about two months, and an exhaustive report will be made concerning the condition of the country to be surveyed and of the requirements of it.

Information has been received from the coast inspector at Shanghai, of the existence of a rock, lying near the five fathoms line of soundings, at the entrance to Shoal bay, east coast of China. The rock, awash at low water spring tides, lies with low chinkok bearing south, 24, 30 east, distant 2¾ miles. Position Latitude 28 26 15 north, longitude, 121 40 east.—*S. F Commercial News*

The local inspectors began their investigation of the Alaskan disaster yesterday afternoon The testimony did not differ materially from that published in THE OREGONIAN Five witnesses were examined yesterday.

The steamer Columbia was inspected by Messrs Ferguson and McDermott Friday afternoon and found her as usual in first-class condition The Columbia sails at 12 o'clock to-night for San Francisco

The Danube finished unloading at the foot of B street yesterday and moved up to the foot of Jefferson, where she will begin loading

The British bark Edinburg, 1318 tons, now at San Diego, has been chartered to load wheat at this city for England.

FIGHT FOR CITY OFFICES.

The Council Provides for the Election of a Police Commissioner.

Mr. Fred D Matthews Will Doubtless Take His Place at the Head of the Street Cleaning Department Soon

Two heads that now wear the crowns of office would have rested easier had they known that the principal purpose of the brief session of the council last night was to make provision for election of a police commissioner at the city election to be held June 17 rather than to do any tall, immediate guillotining

City Superintendent of Streets Chapman was one of them, and Wm Connor, overseer of the street cleaning department, was the other There was blood on the pale face of the moon Chapman lived through the storm and is now looking forward to the next meeting of the council Connor's fate was settled with the passage of the ordinance making the overseer of the street cleaning department elective The council at the next meeting will elect his successor who, it is understood will be Fred D Matthews, whom Connor succeeded

Superintendent Chapman's face was enveloped in smiles when the session ended "Win" braved the animal in its lair, and sat in the chamber while the proceedings were going on, and when the council adjourned, there was some repartee about the brevity of life particularly official life

THE MOES OF AN OFFICEHOLDER.

"All we needed, 'Win, was enough votes, and we would have downed 'em," said President Woodward, smilingly, as he was putting on his overcoat

The street superintendent laughed and asked about the next meeting of the council Next he went into the city auditor's office and advised Jack Matthews to set up the oysters on the prospective return of his brother to office Then Ferry Henshaw accused him of being the author of the letter signed by 'Old Resident' in yesterday's OREGONIAN which protested against the appointment of Henshaw as a viewer of public improvements Henshaw said he had good authority for his statements, but refused to say who told him 'Win' denied the authorship of the letter but intimated that it expressed his sentiments whereupon Henshaw remarked that he might some day be in a position to wreak political vengeance upon the city superintendent of streets

"May be so," rejoined "Win," and the battle was over

President Woodward sat in the chair during the session Around the semi-circle table were Councilmen Castendieck Hoyt Gerdes Farrell, Schwab, Shoners and Hiedner

The proceedings were opened with a rambling speech from Gerdes He announced that he had a proposition to make, and he forthwith proceeded to find fault with the meeting He argued that President Woodward had no right to call a special session for the transaction of general business He said too, that the president was invested with no such power

This set the councilmen to consulting the laws In section 36 was found the necessary authority. "It invests the president with all the powers of the mayor in the absence of that official, or in case for any cause he is unable to act. When this clause was read, Gerdes sank to his upholstered place of obscurity

WE WILL VOTE FOR A POLICE COMMISSIONER.

Auditor Wood next read the resolution of the committee on elections appointing the judges and clerks of the city election That was not all It provides for the election of a police commissioner although the new charter which will be in operation on May 22 or thereabouts, says that the police commissioners now in office shall hold their respective offices until their successors are elected and qualified,' thus making their terms of office perpetual There was not much time to lose In a few days more the new charter will be in effect and the resolution would then have to be worded so as not to include the election of a police commissioner Here are the judges and clerks

First ward—Voting place No 92 B street Judges, George L Story W F Hume, and Charles Petzgan, clerks, John D Wilcox, E Werlin

Second ward—Voting place at the corporation shed Judges Edward Holman A H Morgan, E Quackenbush, clerks, John R Duff and F Holman

Third ward—Voting place, Duffy's butcher shop First and Jefferson streets Judges J P O Lowesdale R Hendrie J A Swope clerks E Mendenhall and C C Schramm

'What about the police commissioner? asked Castendieck in surprise after the resolution had been adopted "I thought the new charter did away with the election of a commissioner

'Well the new charter is not in effect yet," explained Schwab

GERDES GIVES SOME ADVICE

Then Gerdes made another one of his meandering speeches He began by saying that the arbitrary action of the council in making provision for the election of police commissioner would surprise people Then he advised you people to be a little bit consistent and added that another day was coming a day of reckoning His pointed reference to the coming election and the coming reckoning caused considerable merriment It branched out again and said it was a case of three against five and with a wave of the hand in the direction of Councilmen Castendieck and Hoyt he indicated who the other two were while the rest of the councilmen inferred that they were the five Gerdes wound up by dubbing the quintette as heavy weights more or less The resolution was passed, unanimously

When President Woodward called for engrossed ordinances Auditor Wood read the ordinance making the overseer of the street cleaning department elective It was railroaded through there being no opposition, of the oratorical description Castendieck Gerdes and Hoyt cast their votes against it The ordinance was passed. If it had been ready for signing last night Mr Connor's successor would have been elected on the spot.

CATALOGUE OF BARBERS SUPPLIES

The Northwestern Barbers Supply House of Tacoma, D P Lewis proprietor has just issued their annual catalog, for the year 89 This is the most complete and comprehensive list of barbers supplies ever published in the North west and it reflects great credit on the enterprise of the firm which has issued it All tonsorial artists throughout the country who have not received one of these valuable catalogues will be mailed one upon simply sending their names and addresses to the above mentioned house

Tickets to and from Europe.

Excursion tickets to Paris sold at Northern Pacific ticket office, No. 121 First street, corner Washington.

WEATHER BULLETIN NO. 11.

How the Storm of Last Monday Was Felt in the Interior.

Strawberry Pickers Working in Rubber Coats and Boots—A Bridge Washed Away—The Crops Average Very Well.

The following crop weather bulletin is compiled from reports received from the different counties named, by B S Pague, who is in charge of the central office of the Oregon state weather bureau at Portland, Or for the week ending May 18

The past week has been one of rain, little sunshine and about an average temperature The notable feature of the week was the storm off the coast on the 13th which foundered the steamer Alaskan Undoubtedly from this storm came the severe thunder storm which was first reported from Lane county This thunder storm was accompanied by a severe hail storm a small amount fell at Eugene, but about four miles south of that city it fell to a depth of one foot in places remaining on the ground until the next day This storm moved in a northerly direction, following along the Willamette river principally on the west side At Portland the thunder was first heard at 3 35 P M From this storm the fatal accident occurred at Tacoma It appears to have branched off in an eastern direction for reports from Wasco and Umatilla counties show that about 4 P M, a heavy wind, rain and thunder storm was experienced At Pendleton, rain fell in torrents for ten minutes Some slight damage was done by this very unusual occurrence It was a regular Eastern storm in some sections

The rainfall has been most decidedly above the average, ranging from one-half to two inches in excess

The temperature has been about normal, no decided range or extremes

The sunshine has been below the average, but a few hours of it occurred during the week

The effect of these conditions has not been very favorable to crops in Western Oregon. The rainy and cloudy weather has retarded the maturity of the cherries and strawberries The rains have been so copious that in some sections there is danger that the clover will lodge Winter wheat has turned yellow in various localities, and fears are expressed that there will be an excessive growth of straw Spring grain is reported as being in excellent condition

In Eastern Oregon the conditions have been very favorable to the growth of all crops A few days of warm, bright sunshine will materially benefit all crops in the various sections of the state, especially winter wheat strawberries and cherries. Oregon cherries and strawberries are becoming very plentiful

CORRESPONDENTS' REMARKS

ST HELENS COLUMBIA COUNTY—The weather has been warmer than last week with plenty of clouds and rain, causing vegetation to grow rapidly. Fears are entertained that clover will lodge and be spoiled.

FOREST GROVE WASHINGTON COUNTY—In some localities winter wheat has turned yellow There is a promise of only an average yield of winter grain Spring wheat is of good color, and the yield will probably be above the average The rainy weather has not been very favorable to other crops

TILLAMOOK TILLAMOOK COUNTY—The past seven days have been cloudy with warm showers, making everything grow nicely Distant thunder and sheet lightning occasionally broke the monotony of the weather

OREGON EXPERIMENT STATION CORVALLIS Benton County—The unusual rain fall has caused an excessive growth of straw in the fall grain, but on the late sown spring grain and grasses it has been favorable It has been an injury to the corn and sorghum crops

MOUNT ANGEL MARION COUNTY—The weather conditions have been favorable to root crops but slight v injurious to fruit

HUBBARD MARION COUNTY—Vegetation of all kinds is making a remarkable growth Pastures are good and promises of fine crops in everything prevail

POLK POLK COUNTY—We have not too much rain for garden and grass but too much for the making too much straw We fear the wheat will fall

DALLAS, POLK COUNTY—A heavy thunder shower occurred at 2 P M. on Monday the 15th inst

ALBANY LINN COUNTY—There has been so much rain during the present month, together with the moisture already in the ground that it is having a bad effect on wheat in flat or low lands making it look sickly should this be followed by a hot sun for several days it would be ruined

LEBANON LINN COUNTY—Winter wheat does not look well on account of too much rain It has rained every day this week

EUGENE CITY, LANE COUNTY—The prospects for an unlimited amount of fruit of all kinds are better than ever known A regular deluge of Oregon mist fell last Monday, and in broken doses since There is more water on the ground than there has been since last June. The grain and grasses now growing, if matured as good as is now promised will exceed any crop of this county in the past. During the rain of last Monday, hail fell in Eugene and at or near Spencer butte Four miles south of Eugene hail was a foot deep and laid on the ground until the next day This storm is reported to have done damage to hops, a great many vines being torn from the poles and beaten about by the wind The rains have had a bad effect on the strawberry crop

CRESWELL LANE COUNTY—Sunday the 12th, a sprinkle of rain fell here, but a very heavy storm, rain and hail, passed east, striking Eugene, 13th, light rain, 14th, the heaviest rain of the season, 84 of an inch fell from 3 20 to 3 49 P M 15th light showers, but frequent and heavy during the night

ROSEBURG DOUGLAS COUNTY—Fears are entertained that the grain and grass crops will lodge on account of the wet and cloudy weather Strawberry pickers in the Umpqua valley are wearing rubber boots and rubber coats while picking the fruit

GRANTS PASS JOSEPHINE COUNTY—Wheat and oats are heading out and trees are fairly loaded with fruit, and crops are thriving nicely

KLAMATH COUNTY—Farmers of Klamath county are jubilant in anticipation of large yields of grain the coming season Grass is good on the ranges and stockmen are happy If Klamath county is not visited, by late frosts, this year's yield of grain will be the largest in the history of this section.

THE DALLES WASCO COUNTY—There has been a continuation of the cool weather and an equal amount of the sunshine of last week There have been heavy rains through but the entire interior of the grain section wetting down a deep enough to moisten the soil well The outlook is all that could be desired for enormous yields Fruit trees are heavily laden with young fruit New green peas have been in market for the past week, some new potatoes have also put in an appearance

Maximum temperature for the week, 87 degrees

Minimum temperature for the week, 40 degrees

Rainfall 1 83 of an inch

A heavy wind and rain storm prevailed here Monday at 4 P M accompanied by thunder and lightning—no damage was done

WALLA WALLA—The weather conditions have been very favorable to crops The rainfall has been above the average, .9 of an inch fell during the past week

LEXINGTON, MORROW COUNTY—Sunday the 12th was partly cloudy with showers during the afternoon at some points quite heavy, Tuesday cloudy and showers, Wednesday morning at 3 o clock a heavy rain commenced falling and continued with out cessation until 6 P M After two hours' intermission it again began, continuing all day Thursday The temperature has ranged from 50 deg to 87 deg The copious showers have had a most beneficial effect on crops. The ground is in a better condition than has been known for years Growing grain is in excellent condition and the late rains gives it a fresh impetus The loss of a few sheep may result from the rains as they have lately been sheared and dipped

PENDLETON UMATILLA COUNTY—There was a young water spout on the Tutu Willow on the 16th causing the stream to become a raging torrent for awhile and doing slight damage The bridge over McKay creek, on the Pilot Rock road was washed away on the 17th The Umatilla river is 'booming,' the late rains causing it to rapidly rise. On Monday, the 13th, there was a severe thunder storm, rain falling in torrents for a short time Some slight damage was done by the sudden downpour

NOLIN, UMATILLA COUNTY—Copious rains fell on the 15th Thunder storms passed to the north and south during the week, but were not felt here

VALE, MALHEUR COUNTY—All grain crops look remarkably well More rain has fallen lately than has occurred for years at this time, in consequence of which crops are of a very flattering appearance

SELECT SENATORIAL COMMITTEE.

Arrival of the Distinguished Party in Portland Last Evening

The select committee of the senate on "Our Relations with Canada," of which Senator George F Hoar is chairman, arrived at Portland last evening at 8 30 o clock on a special train from California

The party consists of Senator and Mrs Hoar, Senator and Mrs Hale and friend, Miss Stoughton, and Senators Allison, Dolph and Pugh

The committee will visit the government works at the Cascades and at the mouth of the Columbia, and will probably go to Puget sound on Thursday next

While in the city Senator and Mrs Hoar and Senator Dolph will be the guests of Mr and Mrs C A Dolph Senator and Mrs Hale and Miss Stoughton of W S Ladd, and Senators Allison and Pugh of Mr Henry Failing

VILLARD MAY BE FOOLED.

He May Not Be Allowed to Vote Stock Registered in Another's Name.

However, Our Supreme Court Has Decided That a Pledgee May Vote Stock That Is Held by a Pledgee

A reporter yesterday interviewed several well known lawyers as to whether under the laws of Oregon, a possessor of Oregon & Transcontinental shares can vote them at the forthcoming election although they are registered in another man's name Several who were seen declined to talk, as they did not care to be mixed up in the railroad muddle

Oregon has no law having a specific bearing on the subject and we have been governed by the general rule which holds that that the man whose name stands on the books of the company as the owner of the stock is the only person entitled to vote it

It was the general opinion of those seen that the stock could not be legally voted, though the supreme court, in the case of Smith vs Reed (15 Or reports, 98), decided the other way It was a contest between a pledgee and a pledger, and under the peculiar circumstances of the case the court held that the pledger of stock might vote it at an election for directors though the stock stood on the books of the company in the name of the pledgee, but the general rule is that those persons only are entitled to vote whose names are registered on the books of the company as the holders of stock

Police Judge Tanner said "I do not think the stock can be voted, because the statute requires that the person voting the stock shall be the holder or owner of the stock, and the books must show it. He might vote the stock if he held the owner's proxy' Judge Tanner said the matter came under the law of 1862, relating to the formation of corporations. It is section 3225 of the code, and reads as follows:

"The corporators present at such meeting shall be inspectors of the election, and certify who are elected directors and appoint the time and place of their first meeting, and each stockholder who shall attend in person or by proxy appointed by writing and subscribed by such stockholder, shall be entitled to one vote for each share of capital stock subscribed by him but after such first election no person shall vote on any share upon which any installment or portion thereof is then due and unpaid"

Judge Shattuck, who issued the injunction restraining Villard from issuing the $10 000, 000 of preferred stock, said 'It has been decided that such stock cannot be voted unless the person voting it holds an equitable interest in it"

John M Scarin "My opinion is that the stock cannot be voted under the circumstances The owner of the stock has a right under the law to mandamus the company to transfer the stock to the purchasers if the transfer is actually made and until then the stock cannot be voted by the holder"

E C Bronaugh said that Oregon had no particular law on the subject and that the general rule prevails.

A well known prominent lawyer expressed an opinion similar to the general opinion already stated

PERSONAL

Mrs A S Bernstein, who has been seriously ill for several weeks, is convalescing

Miss Ray Freidman left for Joseph last Wednesday, being called away quite suddenly

Mrs M B Levy, of San Francisco, is in the city on a short visit to her daughter, Mrs F W Mellin

Judge Thurston, the general attorney of the Union Pacific Railway Company arrived in the city last evening in a private car over the Oregon Short Line

Effie Elsler the charming actress who plays an engagement this week at the New Park theater, will arrive in the city to morrow morning from San Francisco, via the Mount Shasta route

Mrs A L Maxwell, the charming wife of General Passenger Agent Maxwell of the O R & N, and their two children, returned home last evening Mrs Maxwell has been visiting relatives and friends in Kansas City, Mo

Colonel James G C Lee of the United States army returned last evening from Boise City The gallant soldier was in his happiest mood during the trip to Portland, as he met some friends from the East on the train who were entertained by a delightful description of our beautiful country

John W McKinney, one of the most prominent and popular theatrical managers in the profession, reached the city last evening, over the Oregon Short Line Mr McKinney comes West to manage the tour of Effie Elsler, and also the special tour of Mr Henry Lee in "The Cavalier" He will spend a few days in Portland and then visit Tacoma, Seattle and San Francisco

Mr. Henry Lee the clever young character actor arrived in Portland last evening, direct from New York City over the Oregon Short Line Mr Lee will remain in our city during the engagement of Effie Elsler and her company this week, after which he will go to San Francisco to begin rehearsals for the forthcoming production of Adolphe d Ennery's great comedy drama The Clever after, in which play he has been so successful in New York Boston and other large Eastern cities The Cavalier" will undoubtedly be presented in Portland during this season

WHERE TO DINE TO DAY.

Fridmann's chef has some specially fine dishes for his Sunday dinner this week It is now the boast of Portland that the best conducted restaurant is located here and this of course is Fridmann's

The usual fine Sunday dinner will be set to-day by the U S restaurant, 29 Morrison, from 11 A M to 7 P M Eat there once

Everybody is now going to Zinsley's, 230 First His coffee, chocolate and hot pies and cakes are delicious Try a cup of his fragrant coffee

Peter F Casey, proprietor of the St George restaurant, corner of First and Columbia is conducting one of the best restaurants in the city. He employs only white help and his chef H H Higley is one of the oldest and best known cooks on the coast Mr Casey is deserving of the patronage of the best people and he will undoubtedly get it

Simmons's restaurant 82 Stark sets a fine Sunday dinner to day All home cooking

Highest Water Power Head in the World Engineering News

France claims the honor of utilizing a higher water pressure than that recently put in operation in the Chollar shaft on the Comstock lode in Nevada At Bruguoud, two kilometers from the valley of Grenivaudad, near Grenoble, a turbine nine feet ten inches in diameter was put in operation in the year 1875 utilizing a head of 1536 feet. It is still working and gives a force of 1500 H. P., with a flow of 300 litres per second.

HOW GAMBLERS ARE MADE.

A Practical Sense Sermon by the Rt. Rev. B. Wistar Morris.

The Vice of Gambling and Wherein Exist the Causes That Make Murder Its Too Frequent Complement

PORTLAND, May 15

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

The recent brutal murder in a public highway of this city in broad daylight of one gambler by another wretch of the same profession, it seems to me, should call the serious attention of all classes to the true nature of the antecedents and cause of this crime. Time and again you have spoken truly and forcibly in your editorials of the evils of gambling and all good people must approve of the sentiments of the funeral discourse by Dr Eliot on an occasion that of all others required words of "truth and soberness."

I do not care to enlarge here upon the characteristics of this vice which seems to destroy 'natural affection" and to brutalize a man more than almost any other passion It is for this reason, I suppose that one of their games is called 'fighting the tiger" in that its practice displaces the human heart, which God gave to man, and puts in its stead the heart of a brute and that of a tiger No known process of evolution has yet given this monster the claws and fangs of his beastly prototype, but he has always at hand the revolver or the dirk with which to strike his victim while he has him in his view or blow out his brains as he passes him in the public street

I want to say a word, however of the wide spread prevalence of this terrible vice, and of some of the influences that lead to its practice A letter just received from a friend in the remote eastern part of the state, prompts me to this first topic He says of this vice of gambling there, in that sparsely settled country "It is certainly doing a great deal of harm all the young men play here even when they are camped out after stock, last year when we were shearing, two of the shearers won all the wages of the others three of whom had families in this valley in poor circumstances"

This is but a sample of what goes on all over our land—among rich and poor, in town and country behind barrooms and billiard saloons, in hotels, first class and second class, somewhere—upstairs or down stairs—by the despised Chinese, and his lofty Caucasian brother, 'hail fellows well met Over the same board on the cattle ranch and in the logging camp by men and women, with dice or cards for drinks or cigars by betting on elections or horse racing by lotteries and raffles for churches and charities day and night, summer and winter this demoralizing and damning work goes on, and men and women, fathers and mothers, sons of all unconscious of the degradation and ruin it is bringing in those whose peace and happiness should be dearer to them than their own lives

The cause of this widespread and monstrous evil like that of so many other evils that beset us is the influence of example and education in the line of the natural desires and passions of the human heart For the present condition of public sentiment and common practice in this matter of gambling, I am constrained to believe that the public press is largely responsible It gives its daily record of these practices—too often with many journals almost habitually, without a word of adverse comment or criticism—as if these things were accepted part and parcel of our daily social life against which nothing was to be said Has some poor simpleton won a large prize in a lottery, which will only be tolerated in a few states of this Union, he is proclaimed by the news papers all over the land as a lucky dog" patted on the back, and set up as a bright example for others to follow And so a thousand idiots from all parts of the country are tempted to try their luck in the same direction and take the first step in that downward path which leads unerringly to a blighted life a wrecked and ruined home or a suicide's grave

If, on the other hand, the public press would mark on every such winner of a lottery prize, as an object of pity, just descending into the vortex of inevitable disgrace and ruin, if it would point the finger of scorn and contempt at every winner of a bet on an election or horse race, every competitor in a raffle or prize drawing, it would do much to make all these practices disreputable and then in a measure abate their influence for evil

Then again the prevalent tone of the public press—in regard to the value and importance of money and money getting, the impression most naturally conveyed that it is the *summum bonum* of human life—the magnifying the importance of riches, the consideration and deference paid to their possessor the obsequious homage rendered to the coarse and vulgar money-getter simply because of the 'filthy lucre' he holds in possession—all this prepares the way for indulgence in this passion for gambling—this determination to get something for nothing, and then be rich quickly. Say the prevailing tone of the press, while, of course, I know that there are marked and honorable exceptions

Here again is another of the ways in which gamblers are trained and educated You with many of your readers must have noticed this remarkable coincidence—that just as this whole community stands appalled at this tragedy, recorded in the daily papers—a notice appears in the same papers inviting this same community—husbands and wives, sons and daughters to a share in a public gambling game for the benefit of some church or charity, in this very city, whose streets have just been made red with the life blood of one adept and expert in the gambler's vocation

Here is where much of this evil has its inception and beginning, and there are multitudes of these red handed brutes who received their first lesson in gambling in boyhood, at some raffle or prize drawing in the name of charity and the church

I have not the paper at hand in which I saw this notice, and cannot say what particular charity or church advertised this raffle But I am confident I saw such an advertisement on the very day and on the very paper in which I read the history of this brutal and bloody encounter, now so familiar to all your readers

Whoever they are that propose to open and conduct this public gambling school, I make bold to plead with them to stay their hands and cease the farther training and education of our children and youth in this widespread and most pernicious vice To awaken in the heart of one rare and uncontaminated boy the taste and passion for gambling—to turn one fair and promising life into blight and bitterness, into a ruin and a curse is a fearful price to pay or all the gains of a thousand "fairs" and 'raffles"

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS.
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[illegible] SPECIALTIES
—IN OUR—
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GRAND BARGAINS
All This Week in Every Grade and Quality.

We have made another large Special purchase of Silks, at much below standard values, Among the many Great Values we offer this week are

An Extra Quality All-Silk Surah, our $1 50 grade, Black and colors, for 98c per yard This is a fine dress Surah, and is 25 inches wide

All-Silk Black and colored Satin Rhadames $1 40 grade for 94c, $1 50 grade for $1, $1 75 grade for $1 15, $2 grade for $1 45

Black American Silks $1 grade for 88c, $1 25 grade for 95c, $1 50 grade for $1, $1 75 grade for $1 15, $2 grade for $1 25

Fine figured India Silks, Pure Silk, 18-yard patterns, 68c per yard, or $12 per pattern

24 inch Plain India Silks, Standard Dollar grade, for 67c per yard Both in street or evening shades

22-inch All Silk Surahs, Plaids Stripes, etc, for 94c per yard Cheap at $1 25 per yard

All of the above grades guaranteed Pure Silk and warranted for wear

Every other line in our magnificent Silk Stock, not quoted in this list, at proportionate prices

Don't De ay and Miss This Sale

For Two Days, Monday and [illegible] Only.

We offer a splendid line of [illegible] signs and Colors, that, owing to [illegible] shipment, have arrived too late [illegible] regular spring trade, which is [illegible] for the Great Discount Below [illegible] Values

READ THIS PRICE LIST CAREFULLY

15 pairs Silk Stripe Curtains, [illegible] long, worth $8 50 a pair, for this [illegible] per pair

25 pairs Silk Stripe Curtains, [illegible] per pair, for $6 25 per pair.

18 pairs Silk Stripe Curtains, [illegible] for $8

24 pairs Silk Stripe Curtains, [illegible] for $9

20 pairs Silk Stripe Curtains, [illegible] $16 50, for $10 50

12 pairs Silk Stripe Curtains, [illegible] long, worth $25, for $17.

12 pairs Silk Stripe Curtains, [illegible] long, worth $32 50, for $23 50.

12 pairs Silk Stripe Curtains, [illegible] long, worth $35, for $23 50.

We show the above elegant [illegible] different patterns and colors.

These Prices Are for To-morrow and Tuesday Only.

Come Early and Get First Choice

[illegible] VEER & FRANK

WEALTH Without Health can not be enjoyed
THEREFORE USE
Plunder's OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER HEALTH RESTORER!
USE IT!
It is the best helper to Health and the quickest cure on Earth Use it in time for all diseases of the Stomach Liver, Kidneys and Skin. It cures Rheumatism Malaria Coated Tongue and Headache, relieves Constipation, Biliousness and Dyspepsia, drives all impurities out of the Blood and dries up old Sores The Business men buy it the Workingmen use it the Ladies take it, the Children cry for it and the Farmers say it is the best health preserver
Sold everywhere, $1 00 a bottle, six for $5.00.

T[illegible]S PILLS
To purge the bowels does not make them regular but leaves them in worse condition than before. The liver is the seat of trouble, and
THE REMEDY
must act on it. Tutt's Liver Pills act directly on that organ, causing a free flow of bile, without which, the bowels are always constipated. Price, 25c.
Sold Everywhere.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

[illegible] 25 CENTS
The Chicago Manufacturing Jewelers Association most respectfully call your attention to a
Grand Opening Jewelry Sale
ON EXHIBITION—
AT 128 FIRST STREET
Bet Washington and Alder
OPEN FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 10 P. M.
The exhibition consists of Roll Gold Oxide Gold and Roman Gold Goods of our own make such as Rings Stone Pins Drops Lace Pins Sprays Chain Bracelets Lockets Initial Pins Cuff and Collar Buttons Neck and Vest Chains Scarf Pins Plain and Stone Sets Solid Gold Baby Rings Coin Silver Thimbles Mexican Dayglow Silver Metal and Amber Hair and Dressing Combs and a thousand other useful and ornamental articles of Jewelry too numerous to mention
These goods will be sold at the uniform price of 25 cents for each article
Remember, we are advertising our goods and therefore sell you $1 and $1 50 goods for 25 cents in order to introduce them in this vicinity
Ten thousand articles in the limited amount sold at 25c each. Call, therefore early and secure good bargains.
Great bargains offered in our 50c $1 and $2 departments.
N B—Great bargains offered in solid gold and silver Watches Diamonds all kinds of Mexican Moon stones and Diamond Jewelry and description Big bargains off rail in heavy plated Silverware such as Knives Forks Table and Tea spoons. Special bargains offered in the newly discovered French Quartz Diamonds.
Will open Saturday, May 18, at 10 A. M.

[illegible] ICE CO.
Have a large stock of clear sixteen-inch ice at Lake Cocolalla, Idaho, and are prepared to sell by carload to dealers and others. For terms apply
70 Oak Street Portland, Ore.
The Union Fuel Co are our sole agents for the retail ice trade Office 30 Ash st Telephone 65

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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, - $1,750,000.
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S. S. KING, General Manager for Pacific Coast, Tacoma, Washington.
G. M. LOMBARD, Manager for Oregon, 70 Stark st., Portland, Or

WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, lost manhood, etc. I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, free of charge. Address Prof. F. C. FOWLER, MONTREAL, CONN.

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NEW PARK THEATER
J. J. HOWE, Lessee and Manager.
MONDAY, MAY [illegible]
Special engagement for one week only of America's greatest actress,
EFFIE ELSLER
Supported by her own excellent company, including her latest Madison Square success,
Monday and Tuesday [illegible]
Wednesday and Thursday [illegible]
Her original character,
Friday and Saturday [illegible]
By Frank Harvey author of [illegible]
A GRAND SATURDAY MATINEE
Seats on sale at Boyd & Co.'s and [illegible] Co.'s.

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Conceded to be the most wonderful exhibition of the kind ever produced.
Third street, between Ash and [illegible]
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Cort's Standard [illegible]
14 NEW STARS.
Mars da Sorakichi, the Jap, and Miss Faulkner.
Vancia, Donaldson Brothers, [illegible]
Wynn, May Ashton, Sherwood, Edith, Lennetta & Eldridge, [illegible]
Black, May Adams, [illegible]
Conjunction With Twenty [illegible]

CLINTON'S THEATER
Cor Third and Alder Sts.
12—NEW STARS TO-NIGHT—12
Griffin & Lannan Prof La Rondee and the [illegible] Miranda & Silbon, Reves & Conway, Charlie Jeanie Mayfield, [illegible] drama of The Octoroon. No advance prices.

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PRICE LIST CAREFULLY:
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.50 a pair, for this sale, $2.75
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.50, for $17.
lk Stripe Curtains, 4 yards
25, for $17.
lk Stripe Curtains, 4 yards
$2.50, for $23.50.
lk Stripe Curtains, 4 yards
25, for $23.50.
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ARK THEATER
OWE, Lessee and Manager.
DAY, MAY 20,
gagement for one week only of erica's greatest actress,
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nday.....EQUITY
By Laura Don
Thursday.....HAZEL FIRE
er original character.
riday.....JUDGE AN
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SATURDAY MATINEE
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NEW STARS. 14
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Sail. | From San Francisco.
Midnight. | Leaving Spear st. 10 A. M.
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May 7, 19, 31 | Oregon.....May 11, 23
May 11, 23 | State.....May 15, 27
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Corvallis.—Leave Portland at 7 A. M. Wednesdays and Fridays for Dayton. Returning, leave Dayton at 6 A. M. Tuesdays and Saturdays. For Albany and Corvallis at 6 A. M. Mondays and Thursdays. For Albany Tuesdays and Fridays. For Seattle and Victoria.—Steamer Willamette Valley leaves Portland for Seattle and Victoria at 6 A. M. every 5 days, as follows: Leave Tacoma for Victoria at 6 A. M.
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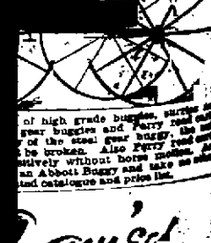
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TWELVE PAGES. PAGES 9 TO 12.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 25. PORTLAND, OREGON, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1889. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

"WAR AND PEACE."

England Sends a Force of Men to Garrison Esquimalt.

THE SAMOAN CONFERENCE SERENE

Early Conflict Between Military and Miners in Germany—Peaceful Deliberations of Presbyterians North and South.

LONDON, May 17.—In the chamber of peers last night Lord Dudley raised the question as to the defenses of Esquimalt at the southern extremity of Vancouver island.

He said that it was a matter of much importance, as the position commanded the straits of Juan de Fuca, through which ran the boundary line between the British possession and the United States. There was no stronger strategic point on the two fields.

Lord Elphinstone, on behalf of the government, admitted the importance of the subject, and said that last year's agreement between the imperial and Dominion government had been modified. The Dominion found it difficult and expensive to send a garrison to Esquimalt, and the imperial government had decided to station a royal marine artillery there under the command of marine officers, at the annual maintenance charge of $250,000 to the Dominion government.

The men and officers left for Esquimalt three days ago. A corps of submarine miners will soon follow. The work on the fortification will be begun at once.

THE SAMOAN CONFERENCE.

Great Unanimity Thus Far Maintained in Its Deliberations.

LONDON, May 17.—The *Post's* Berlin correspondent, referring to the Samoan conference, says: The committee reports on the land and government questions were presented to the conference to-day. The report on government was approved with the exception of a few details, which were left for the next meeting.

The next meeting will probably be held Tuesday, when, judging from the unanimity shown to-day, a final decision will be arrived at.

THE GERMAN STRIKES.

A Bloody Conflict Between the Military and the Workingmen.

BERLIN, May 17.—A conflict occurred between the military and strikers near Breslau. The troops fired upon the strikers, killing several.

The negotiations between the mine owners and striking miners, looking to a settlement of their disputes, have been suspended, owing to some of the owners declining to negotiate. Although the negotiations have so far been a failure, it is hoped that the matters, at their meeting at Bochum to-morrow, will accept the terms of the miners.

The miners' delegates to-day reported to the officers the result of their visit to Berlin. Over 5000 strikers approved the proposed compromise, and declared an intention to accede to nothing beyond that. A large proportion of the miners have resumed work, relying upon the emperor's active interest with the employers.

A BLOODY RIOT.

Forty Italian Laborers Injured in a Melee in West Virginia.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 17.—A telegram from Beverly, Randolph county, says that a terrible riot occurred there yesterday between Italian laborers on the extension of the West Virginia Central railroad. About forty men were injured in the trouble, which was of the most serious nature and was only quelled with great difficulty. Three men were shot and 15 wounded. Two others were beaten and struck with stones, etc. No names have been given, and there are no indications of any arrests.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

Report of the Educational Committee—Papers Read and Submitted.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The second day's session of the Presbyterian assembly was opened with prayer and singing. The old rules for the government of the assembly were then adopted and the standing committees appointed.

The educational committee reported that at present there are 600 churches without pastors, owing largely to the lack of funds. Special attention was called to the need of the work among the people and to the constant diminution of the ministerial force by reasons of old age and disease.

Papers on Sabbath observance, missions and work among the freedmen were submitted and approved.

In the afternoon Rev. J. P. Smith continued his paper on mission work with the Scotch church.

"The negroes," Mr. Smith said, "look forward to a separate Presbyterian church. That may come about, while the question of organic union between the churches in the North and the South lies in abeyance."

Judge Breckenridge, of St. Louis, presented the minority report, stating that nothing less than an organic union between both churches would give relief to the people. Both reports will be laid before the assembly.

At this point a commotion was created by a man who jumped upon one of the front benches and shaking his fist in the air yelled "men and brethren you are slaves, you are stupefied with the opiate of the world." He was promptly hustled out, but managed to throw about some tracts, signed "S. S. Hickey, Station B, Brooklyn."

Dr. Becker's report of the special committee on the subject of missions for freedmen was finally adopted, with the exception of that clause which gives the further management of the question to the board of missions for freedmen, and this will be further discussed Monday.

THE SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIANS.

A Report in Favor of Co-operation With Their Northern Brethren.

CHATTANOOGA, May 17.—In the general assembly of the Southern Presbyterian church to-day the committee on the conference of the Northern and Southern general assemblies and of co-operation in church work read its report.

The joint committees, waiving the consideration of differences, agreed to recommend to the two assemblies that the relations of the colored people of the churches be allowed to remain *in statu quo*, that we work among them to proceed on the same lines as heretofore, that all proper aid, comfort and encouragement shall be extended by each church to the educational and evangelical efforts of the other for the colored race, with a view to the encouragement of every laudable effort to this end on both sides.

As to co-operation in matters of publication the committee reports that such co-operation is already secured between the business departments at Richmond and Philadelphia.

The committee states that it makes no report with regard to co-operation in educational institutions, as that question is comprehended in the larger one of the evangelization of the colored people, and will no doubt be controlled by the decision of the general assembly in relation to that great interest.

By a vote of 74 to 52 the assembly concluded to print and hold over the report for further discussion.

THE WONDERS OF ELECTRICITY.

Cars To Be Whisked Along at a Speed of Hundreds of Miles an Hour.

NEW YORK, May 17.—A new scheme of transportation is to be introduced between New York and Boston, whereby, it is said, large packages and even sustaining passengers can be whisked from one place to the other, 220 miles, in less than an hour. The experiment with the machine was made in Boston in the presence of many scientists, and announced that he was thoroughly satisfied with the system. It consists of a magnetic car hanging from a single rail, where follows a current of electricity with one-horse power. It is said that one car can be thus transported 1440 miles a day at a cost of 20 cents.

FOR FIRE ENGINES.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 17.—An inventor has discovered a plan for operating fire engines by electricity. He proposes to have the engines speed with electric motors and take power from electric light dynamos.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Fifty-Seventh Annual American Convention Opened in Boston.

BOSTON, May 17.—The fifty-seventh annual meeting of the American Baptist Missionary Society began this forenoon. The annual committee of administration, over under appointment. There are now 1,922,000 Baptists in this country. Missionary work has been conducted during the year in forty-five states and territories, and Ontario, Canada, Alaska, and three states of the Mexican republic. The whole number of laborers supported is 700. There are several day schools among the Chinese, two in Utah and five in Mexico.

The report of the treasurer shows $375,000 received and a total expenditure of $404,000.

A resolution was adopted that great religious institutions prevails among the army of the United States, asking the co-operation of other religious bodies to relieve it.

NOT ALLOWED TO LAND.

A Chinese Woman From Victoria Detained by the San Francisco Customs Officials.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—When the steamer City of Pueblo arrived from Victoria to-day two rival bands of Chinese were awaiting her, their intention being to take possession of a country woman. She was a native passenger, in company with her husband, Lee Sing Wo. She claimed to have been born in Portland. It was known that Wo had worked to have a minister marry him to Stevens at Victoria, but failed.

Wo was provided with a certificate from Consul Stevens at Victoria, stating that she was born in Portland, and bona fide made by Chinamen before the United States Consul at Victoria, stating that the woman and Lee Sing Wo were husband and wife. The customs officers refused to allow her to land to-day. A few hours later the consul and Colonel Bee appeared in Surveyor Timmin's office, and endeavored to induce him to allow the woman to land, but their arguments did not prevail.

It is thought that the matter will be taken into the courts.

FROM NORTH YAKIMA.

Surveyors Driven Back by Snow—Building Operations—Etc.

NORTH YAKIMA, May 17.—Engineer Ogilby and party returned last week from the summit of the Cascades, and report too much snow for railroad surveying. They report the pass by way of the Tieton and Lewis rivers practicable with a maximum grade of only eighty feet to the mile. An extensive coal field was discovered by the party in the Tieton basin. The party left Monday to locate the line from this point east to Spokane Falls. This road will be the most direct line from Portland to Spokane Falls.

There is considerable activity in building here at present. Colonel Howlett is just completing his two-story brick block. Work has begun on a three-story brick block on the corner of Second and A streets. R. T. Vining is building a three-story brick adjoining the Hotel Yakima, and the contract has been let for the Lewis & Engle seventy-five-foot-front three-story brick corner of Yakima avenue and Second street, and fifty-seven residences are in course of construction.

A syndicate has purchased 196 residence lots from the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, paying therefor $29,000.

TWO TO ONE.

NORTH YAKIMA, W. T., May 17.—Present indications are that Prosser, Dunbar and Ethelman are elected from Yakima and Klickitat counties, to the constitutional convention. Prosser and Dunbar are republicans and Ethelman is a democrat.

IRRIGATION FOR TURKISTAN.

Baron Rauner, of Russia, Studying the System of California for the Czar.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—Baron Rauner, of Russia, has been visiting at the home of Professor Hilgard this week. He is making a tour of the world for the purpose of gaining information as to the best and most practical methods of irrigation, having been specially commissioned by the czar of Russia for that purpose. He has been in southern part of the state, and it now in Merced. He will especially visit Fresno, and not only examine into the splendid system of irrigation there, but also study methods of growing wheat on a large scale.

The Russian government proposes to reclaim the barren lands around Merv, in Turkistan, Central Asia. The outlines of old ditches destroyed in the time of Tamerlane, can be easily traced in that land.

It is also proposed, when the system of irrigation shall have been perfected to cultivate cotton.

THE SOLID SOUTH BARS THE WAY.

A Few Facts for Our Democratic Brethren to Consider.

New York Herald, Dem.

The Solid South may be a good thing for the political barnacles who are maintaining it, but they ought to see that while they injure the South they are losing a good deal of their truck out of the tail of their cart.

Maryland, in 1880, gave 15,191 democratic majority; in 1884, 11,233, and in 1888, after four years of a democratic Federal administration, only 6182.

Virginia cast, in 1880, 44,586 democratic majority; in 1884, 6141, and in 1888 this dwindled down to 1541.

North Carolina went democratic in 1884 by 17,684 majority, but in 1888, after four years of democratic administration, the democratic majority fell to 13,718.

West Virginia gave the democrats a majority of 11,145 in 1880, which fell to 4222 in 1884 and to 839 in 1888.

Kentucky in 1880 cast a democratic majority of 42,752; in 1884 this fell to 34,779 and in 1888 to 28,696, in spite of the efforts of Messrs. Carlisle, Breckinridge and Watterson.

Missouri had in 1880 a democratic majority of 55,042, in 1884 this fell to 35,059, and rose slightly in 1888 to 35,701.

Tennessee was democratic in 1880 by 20,514; in 1884 by only 9480, which in 1888 rose to 19,902.

Last Delaware was democratic in 1884 by 4000, and in 1888 by 3964.

These are the so-called "border states." The "Solid South" consists of sixteen states, casting 153 electoral votes. Of these Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia are now plainly uncertain states. Governor Lee says the democrats carried Virginia, but with so small a margin as 1541 majority. He may see it go the other way four years hence. West Virginia is probably to be counted in the republican column in 1892. Delaware has already a republican United States senator, and as to Maryland a change of a little over 3000 votes will detach her from the "Solid South" also. If President Harrison rules wisely and in a conservative spirit the electoral votes of the "Solid South" may easily be lessened in 1892 by 25, leaving only 124 out of a total for the whole country of 415, counting in the electoral votes of the new states.

The politicians who, by their appeals to the Southern people, maintain the "Solid South" have heretofore counted on carrying presidential elections with the help of New York and Indiana—both lost last November and both uncertain states—or with the help of New York, Connecticut and New Jersey—all except New Jersey doubtful states. The "Solid South," when it could cast 153 democratic electoral votes, was a tempting object to Northern democrats. Will it be as much so when it casts but 124? We assure Southern readers of the *Herald* that this is a question seriously asked in Northern democratic circles. Mr. Grady, of Georgia, spoke what every democrat in the North, in considering the last election, has felt to be absolutely true when he said last year, "A Solid South invites a Solid North." But Mr. Grady addressed just as true and important a warning to Southern men: "To remain Solid," he said, "is to therefore to incur the chances of being placed in perpetual minority and practically shut out from participation in the government."

In 1884 Mr. Cleveland carried four Northern states—New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Indiana, with 66 electoral votes. The South remained "solid" during the four years of his reign, contrary, we may tell Southern men, to every general and reasonable expectation in the North. In 1888, with all the great advantage to the party of a democratic federal administration in power, he was able to carry but two Northern states—New Jersey, with 9 electoral votes, and Connecticut with 6. The house of representatives elected in 1882 had 71 democratic majority; that chosen in 1884 had only 4; that of 1886 the democratic majority dwindled to 11, and the coming congress the democrats are in the minority. Meantime in all these years the South had remained "solid." The democratic losses of states and of congressional seats have been in the North, for the "Solid South" has lost no state and only 6 democratic seats in all that time.

That the Southern voters are not all of one mind upon what Mr. Lamar used to call "real questions," numerous Southern correspondents of the *Herald* have shown, and everybody knows. Their misfortune is that they have placed themselves in the hands of a set of politicians, who for their selfish purposes inflame the fears and prejudices of the voters on what they call the "race question," and thus push aside the consideration of other questions on which the rest of the country divides. They thus inflict upon the Southern people a great injury by putting them out of harmony and touch with the country at large. But Northern democrats see that the "Solid South" excites constantly stronger prejudice among Northern voters, and also, besides, that though it remains solid it grows weaker by the defection of border states. They see that it bars the way to future democratic success and to the success of democratic policies.

Southern democrats ought to see this too. They will, if they are wise, encourage every attempt made—like that of the coming Chattanooga convention—to incite the Southern voters to divide on "real questions," such as the tariff, subsidies and internal improvements. When this comes about it is certain that the republicans will have a large Southern representation in congress. But that will not hurt the South. On the contrary, the republican leaders, wise in their generation, always take care of their friends.

The Parnell Commission.

LONDON, May 16.—Father O'Donovan, testified before the Parnell commission to-day that the moonlighters of Tullah were opposed to the league. They threatened witness while he was connected with the league. He attributed the increase of crime during the league's existence to the action of landlords in enforcing evictions. Witness denounced crime from the altar of his church on forty Sundays.

The commission will not make a report to the house of commons until February next.

Dr. Webb at Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 17.—Dr. Seward Webb arrived to-night over the Canadian Pacific railway, and leaves to-morrow for Victoria, from where he goes to Alaska for a two weeks' trip, when he will return to Montreal. He is delighted with the scenery in the Rocky mountains, which far surpasses, he says, anything of a similar character in the United States.

A Murderous Young Ruffian.

CHICAGO, May 17.—Frank Josiniski is a tough of 15 years, who has a "Wild West" outfit of revolvers, knives, etc. Last night he stood among his admirers, with rifle in hand, and to justify their estimate of him, deliberately shot down Frank Kioswki and Mike Moka, lads of his own age, standing 100 feet or more away. The former will die. Josiniski escaped.

Union Pacific Earnings.

BOSTON, May 17.—The report of the Union Pacific shows the net earnings for March to have decreased half a million, and for the first three months of the year $635,000.

Hereditary Seating in the House of Lords.

LONDON, May 17.—The commons to-day, by a vote of 201 to 159 rejected Labouchere's motion to abolish hereditary seating in the house of lords.

A 'Longshoremen's Strike.

BROOKLYN, May 17.—Over 1000 'longshoremen have struck for an advance of 25 per cent. in wages.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Funeral of Allen Thorndyke Rice at New York.

MEAT AND CATTLE MEN COMBINE.

Mormons Driven Out of the South—A Deadly Cyclone in Texas—Chicago's Insane Asylum—Eastern Notes.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The funeral of Allen Thorndyke Rice took place this afternoon. The pallbearers were Vice-President Levi P. Morton, Walker Blaine, representing the department of state, General W. T. Sherman, ex-Mayor Edward Cooper, L. Pierre Lorrillard, Chauncey M. Depew, S. H. Olin, Wm. Gay, Wm. P. Douglass and W. Astor.

Among the gifts of flowers was one from President and Mrs. Harrison. The service consisted of the regular burial services of the Episcopal church. Bishop Potter officiated, assisted by Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Grace church.

The remains will be left in the vault of the church for a time.

THEY WILL COMBINE.

The American Meat Company Will Handle the Product of the Cattle Trust.

NEW YORK, May 18.—At a meeting of the representatives of the American Meat and Cattle Trust this afternoon, a deal between the two concerns was finally consummated. A contract for a term of years was signed by the controlling powers of the two organizations, by which the meat company will handle the entire product of the cattle trust.

Senator Dorsey, of the meat company, preferred not to mention the details, but said the two organizations had been consolidated. "We have effected a traffic agreement," he added, "which practically makes the American Meat Company the agent of the American Cattle Trust."

A CHURCH BROKEN UP.

Indignant Citizens Compel Mormon Elders to Leave the Country.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 18.—A flourishing Mormon church in Clay county has been broken up by the indignant citizens of the neighborhood, and the elders in charge of it have been warned to leave the county without delay. The Mormon elders had been proselyting in that country for five years, and had made many converts. They established a church about a year ago, and have been holding regular services since. Most of the elders left, and the others will follow. They carry most of their converts with them.

A DEADLY CYCLONE

Sweeps Across Northern Texas, Destroying Life and Property.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—A storm of a cyclonic character swept across Northern Texas yesterday afternoon. At Forest City, Montague county, a schoolhouse was destroyed, two children being killed and many seriously hurt, while several are missing. Another schoolhouse at Stevensville was blown down and two children injured. Great destruction of crops occurred. Telegraphic communication is broken, and it is feared that when the news comes many more lives will be reported lost.

CHICAGO'S INSANE ASYLUM.

A Physician Says that Death is Preferable to Confinement in It.

CHICAGO, May 18.—In the insane asylum investigation, Dr. Alexander, of the asylum medical staff, testified that he would advise the friends of any insane woman to keep her at home, no matter how violent. It would be better for her to commit suicide rather than be sent to the asylum in its present condition.

THE CZAR'S LIFE IN DANGER.

The Recently Unearthed Conspiracy Among Military Officials.

LONDON, May 18.—Advices from St. Petersburg state that the conspiracy among military officers against the czar recently unearthed has many widespread ramifications. Officers of regiments stationed in Moscow and Warsaw are implicated in the plot. Three officers have committed suicide. A bomb was found in the quarters of one of them in Warsaw. A hundred of the conspirators have been arrested. The discovery of the plot completely unnerved the czarina.

AN OLD RASCAL.

A Father Beats the Despoiler of His Ten-Year-Old Daughter.

STOCKTON, Cal., May 18.—Joseph F. Ferrell, janitor of the Presbyterian church in this city, was beaten over the head with a pistol to-day by Joseph Badger, a well known citizen. Badger accuses Ferrell of tampering with his 10-year-old daughter, when she entered the church to return hymn books. Ferrell is 45 years old, and has a wife and five children. He is in jail on a charge of criminal assault.

TO FIGHT AGAIN.

McAuliff and Myers to Settle the Light Weight Championship.

NEW YORK, May 18.—McAuliff has covered Myers' forfeit for another fight to a finish for the championship. Myers proposes that the fight shall be near New York or under the auspices of one of the California athletic clubs.

A Steamer on Fire.

QUEENSTOWN, May 18.—The steamer Amelia from New Orleans has arrived with her cargo of cotton on fire between the main hatches. It has been burning for two days and it was found necessary to jettison 140 bales. Her deck has started in several places. It will probably be necessary to discharge the cargo.

Robbers Identified.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The adjutant general has received a telegram from General Miles, who is at San Francisco, confirming the Associated Press report of the capture of Cyclone Bill and Cunningham, and their identification by Frankie Stratton as Paymaster Wham's robbers.

A Schooner Sunk.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 18.—Intelligence has been received that the schooner Merrick was run into by a barge during a fog near Presque Isle yesterday, and sunk. Mate Martin Johnson, cook Mrs. Cool and seaman Conly J. Chaolvoix were drowned.

Appropriation Exhausted.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—During the past week the treasury department disbursed $11,358,000 on account of pensions, thereby exhausting the appropriation for the current fiscal year, which amounted to $81,850,000.

Become Suddenly Insane.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Captain James Custer, of the Third artillery, stationed at Governor's Island, became violently insane on the street this morning. He was turned over to the military authorities.

Her Majesty Officiated.

LONDON, May 18.—The queen to-day laid the foundation stone of the college buildings at Eaton. The boys attending the college presented her majesty with an address, to which the queen replied.

Special Weather Prediction.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Special weather prediction: Warmer and fair weather will prevail on the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains Sunday and Monday.

Receiver Appointed.

CHICAGO, May 18.—Judge Gresham, of the federal court, has appointed V. T. Malott receiver of the Chicago & Atlantic railroad.

An Oil Tank on Fire.

NEW YORK, May 18.—A 15,000 barrel tank at Pratt's oil works, in Williamsburg, is on fire, with prospects of spreading.

Shipping Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, May 18.—Arrived: Umbria from New York. Time, six days and three hours.

Poor Collections the Cause.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—The Almy Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of ladies' fine clothes, have made an assignment. The company's mill is the largest in the district and employs 400 hands. It is expected that the embarrassment will be only temporary. The liabilities are $200,000; assets, $370,000. Poor collections caused the embarrassment.

Another Failure.

CINCINNATI, May 18.—A receiver was appointed this morning for the Waldaner Electric and Magnetic Brake Company. The capital stock is $600,000.

Eastern Temperature.

CHICAGO, May 18.—Temperature: New York, 66; Chicago, 68; St. Paul, 40; Winnipeg, 46; New Orleans, 78.

On an Excursion.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The members of the Presbyterian general assembly went to-day on an excursion.

Will Make an Attack.

ZANZIBAR, May 18.—Captain Wissman will soon attack Kilwa, at present in the hands of the insurgents.

THE SHOSHONE CANAL.

A Movement to Conquer a Big Desert in Idaho Territory.

San Francisco Examiner.

"In the great valley of the Snake river, from a few miles above Boise City to Shoshone and beyond," said Charles C. McPherson, "are from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 acres of arable land that will in time be transformed into a perfect garden."

Mr. McPherson is an old and wealthy citizen of Boise, the capital of Idaho.

"This stupendous acreage," he continued, "is at present not very serviceable. But there is a hundred times as much water in the Snake river as would irrigate it. So the legislature in connection with the Oregon Short Line, is making a great effort to get some of this water on the land. What is proposed is an immense canal, which will convey water on this at present arid empire, and convert it into from 13,750 to 25,000 farms of 160 acres each.

"Now each of these farms would have at least five persons on it, which would make a population of about 100,000 persons, and probably as many as 125,000, with about 20,000 dwellings. The stockmen, Idaho legislators, and the Oregon Short Line have set to work to get from the national government $2,500,000 to build this canal. The government owns the land, but it is worthless without water. Private parties have not got the money to do the work with, and if they had the government owns the land anyhow, so it could not be undertaken, at least for the present.

"In order to formulate a plan on which to work, the legislative committee appointed to look the matter up and the representative of the Oregon Short Line invited the whole legislature to go to Salt Lake and see what has been done there and gain statistics about it. The whole Wasatch valley was viewed and the most trustworthy data gained.

"The whole country thereabout has been made to 'bloom as a rose,' solely by the aid of a small amount of water from the Jordan river. Originally the land was covered with greasewood and sagebrush. It was as ugly and forbidding as the Sahara ever was.

"Almost every person knows at least a little about how it has been transformed, and that the valley is dotted with towns, with 40,000 people at Salt Lake, 15,000 at Ogden, and from 1000 to 6000 in each of twenty other towns.

"Well, the Shoshone or Snake country is a bigger one by far, with just as good and much smoother land. So this is why all Idaho is now on the watch about the canal project. This movement to dig a canal would, if carried out, double the population of Idaho in short order."

"THE PARASITIC CORPORATION."

PORTLAND, May 18.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

I have read with more than ordinary interest the recent railroad news and your comments on the situation.

I submit whether it will not be well, before attempting to carry into effect your suggestions to watch for developments. We must recognize the fact that the O. R. & N. Co. is controlled by the O. & T. We can't remedy that now. Will it not be as well for the people of Oregon to have Villard at the head of the O. & T. as to keep the narrow Boston management there? Has the O. R. & N. and the O. & T. for the past six years done anything but manage things so as to be certain of their dividends and "work" the stock in Wall street for their own benefit? Is it unreasonable to hope that we will be able to impress Villard with the necessity of extending the O. R. & N. lines to meet the pressing demands? Granting that the whole deal is in the interests of the Northern Pacific, how can we possibly be worse off than we have been since 1883? If Oregon is to be delivered over to the Northern Pacific, I, for one, would rather have Villard do it as a voluntary act than to see the Boston crowd surrender because of utter helplessness. We have watched the present management sit passively and allow themselves to be routed by Charles B. Wright and his associates. Villard is at least no enemy of Oregon and of Portland. Give him a show. L.

THE OREGONIAN criticism has not been directed against any individual, but against the O. & T. That corporation ought to be destroyed. So long as it exists it will be a blood-sucker on the O. R. & N. The "Boston management" has been "narrow," because this incubus has rested upon it. The O. R. & N. never can serve the country, never can pursue an active and independent policy, so long as this corporation weighs it down. The authority of law should be invoked to put a stop to control of the O. R. & N. by the O. & T., and this whether the Villard party or the Smith party shall be in control. It is an illegitimate corporation, existing for an illegitimate purpose, and should be attacked and disincorporated by appeal to law, on grounds of public policy.

A REFORMERS PRANKS.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

It has taken Mr. Curtis a long time to discover that reform, like charity, should begin at home. Having made the discovery, he has the conscience and courage to apply it instantly. This is what we have every reason to expect from men who occupy the topmost points of the mountains of political morality. Mr. Curtis has inaugurated a big reform with himself. He is the president of the Civil Service Reform association and as such is charged with the duty of an annual address in which he is expected to register the progress of reform. In the four years of Mr. Cleveland's term he was charged with dealing too gently with the president's lapses from reform. He condoned the most frightful of spoils offenses. From the time that Mr. Cleveland moved three New England collectors of good character in order to make places for the three most prominent of unjailed political rascals in that section, Mr. Curtis made excuses, declared the president had been imposed upon but his heart was true, and so through Mr. Cleveland's term.

Well, Mr. Curtis has concluded that he must reform and stop this gentle business. He has taken off his glove of velvet. No more apologies for presidential lapses, no more condonation, but only sharp and unrelenting condemnation. Hereafter, as his recent address indicates, he will not be guilty of finding excuses for the president. He even attempts to make up for his former leniency, by attacks for which there is no warrant. He is working for a good average. Having let Cleveland off too easy, he jumps on Harrison too hard, thus striking a fair balance for the eight years.

It requires great nerve for a towering reformer to reform himself in public view—in this case it requires great cheek, also. But Mr. Curtis is equal to all the requirements.

A Coral Tree.

Tropical Agriculturist.

A coral or petrified tree some six to seven feet high and over ten feet in circumference can be seen under the care of the clerk at Mount Livinia station. It was brought ashore at Debiwaia, and with its delicate branches and twigs all glazed over, and root embedded in coral lime with oyster and other shells attached, it is one of the most perfect specimens of the kind we have seen.

TERRITORY TALES.

The Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern and Cable Electric Cars.

A RAILROAD TO GRAY'S HARBOR

Two Old-Time Pioneers—One of Them a Mossback—The Youngest Member of the Constitutional Convention.

SEATTLE, May 18, 1889.

"As all right. The $2,000,000 additional to go on with the work of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railway have been secured, the papers will be signed on the 25th inst. and the work of construction will begin on the 1st of June." This is what a well known business man of the Queen City informed me yesterday as a prelude to an interesting talk on railway matters. Continuing he said:

"The Puget Sound Construction Company which is building the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern road concluded to increase its capital stock from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000 and had all arrangements consumated to that end in New York some time ago. General Adna Anderson, the well known railroad engineer who was so long connected with the Northern Pacific and other roads, had examined the route northward to meet the Canadian Pacific and westward over the Cascades, in the interest of the moneyed men in New York, and proclaimed it a feasible route, and one rich in timber, minerals and agricultural resources. On his judgment $2,000,000 were subscribed in the money circles. Henry Villard and others interested in the Northern Pacific Railway Company heard of it and represented to many of the New York money lenders, who had taken stock, that the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railway was an opposition road to the Northern Pacific and those who helped it along financially would be injuring that great transcontinental line. Villard's representations had the effect of withdrawing a $250,000 subscription from the $2,000,000 and this fact was telegraphed to Seattle. Now what do you suppose Seattle people did? They went boldly to work and raised the $250,000 here in this city last week. A. A. Denny gave over $20,000, John Leary $20,000, L. S. J. Hunt $10,000, Eben Hilary Butler subscribed several thousand, young business men in the city put their names down for $1000 and upward. One candidate for United States senator promised $15,000 and gave nothing. When the committee had worked hard and about concluded their labors, it was reported that they were still $6000 or $7000 short. A. A. Denny told them to rest easy about it as he would make up the total amount. Thus, you see, the people of Seattle have faith in the road and will not be trampled on by Mr. Villard or any of his Northern Pacific crew. People with this sort of bravery are not easily downed."

"When will the road be completed?" I inquired.

"Under the terms of the subscription the road is to be finished to the British Columbia border by the first of November. The Canadian Pacific is to complete its line southward by that time. The two roads will meet at a point near Blaine. There will then be a continuous all rail connection from the Canadian Pacific to Portland. Indeed, it will be a complete iron girdle around the United States."

"What is Villard going to do with Seattle if he gets control of the O. R. & N. road?" I asked.

"Nobody can tell what he will do. The man is so full of intense egotism—fully as full of it as Paul Schulze—that he may give Seattle and Portland the same show that the directory of the N. P. Company is now, and has been, giving Tacoma, and then he will pose as the *pater supremus* of the Pacific Northwest, the bountiful dispenser of railroad and steamboat transportation justice. I don't know whether that is good Latin or not, but you can see what I mean. I think he will complete the Puget Sound & Columbia road to the common joint on the main line of the Northern Pacific, and will also try to get hold of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern road. He will fail in the latter. Villard believes that the time is come to boom the whole Pacific Northwest without regard to locality."

"But he has invested a large amount of money in street railways in Tacoma," I suggested.

"Oh, that don't amount to anything. He thinks that Tacoma will flourish ahead of all other Sound cities, and he knows that the fifty-year-and-thirty-mile franchise which was given the Villard syndicate by the city council of Tacoma is worth millions in the future if the city grows as it ought to. By the way, it is a shame that the broad streets of Tacoma are to be disfigured by a narrow gauge three feet six system of street railways. The people there will get heartily tired of narrow gauge roads and electric railways in less than three years. The overhead electric system, with its forest of poles, wires and strings, was tried in Minneapolis three years ago, and taken up. It was a failure. The electric road in San Diego is now being taken up. This one in Seattle, which is standard gauge—four feet eight and one-half inches), appears to work well so far, and the cars are roomy and fine, but they howl like a hurricane in the fir forest when they climb a hill. Our Front street cable road (double track) is also a standard (four feet eight and one-half inches) gauge. The cable line running to Lake Washington is a narrow gauge (three feet). There has been a good deal of fun poked at it."

"What is the advantage of a broad gauge street railway?" I asked.

"It has many advantages. It gives more room in the cars, it runs easier, and above all it is an accommodation to the people having teams. It helps the mercantile man as well as the passenger. There is no metropolitan city in the Union with a narrow gauge cable or electric street car line. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, San Francisco, require the roads to be built standard gauge with a wide flange rail. Such roads save the streets, and there is a big percentage saved in the wear and tear of all vehicles. Tacoma boasts that it will be a great metropolitan city, and I believe it will, but its street railway lines are not keeping pace with its growth by any means. Electric cars are good enough perhaps for suburban lines, but they are not being put down in the larger cities. Tacoma authorities should insist on a broad gauge system before it is too late. It does not speak very well for the growing City of Destiny to have a narrow gauge car system in its broad streets, and Seattle to have a first-class standard gauge cable system in its narrow streets. Spokane Falls is putting in a broad gauge cable system."

Another cable road is to be built at once from the foot of Madison street in Seattle out to Lake Washington, and return on the same street, a distance of three miles each way. It is to be a standard gauge road. A dispatch was received yesterday from the Boston company, which is to construct it that the engineer and contractor left Boston yesterday for Seattle to begin the work. The line is to be called "The Queen City Street Railway." The road is to pass through the famous Renton addition, which has just been put on the market.

Here is another important piece of railroad news. The Puget Sound & Gray's Harbor railroad from Kamilchie, on Little Skookum bay, to Montesano, on Gray's harbor, a distance of thirty-six miles, is to be completed at once. The contract was let yesterday. Twenty miles of the road is now finished. Thirteen bids were in for the completion of the work. There is a bridge to go across the Satsop river with a 220-foot span. The entire road is to be in operation by the last of August,

BURMAH AND THE BURMESE.

A Look at the Last Bright Jewel in England's Crown.

New Indo-China Is Changing—The Tattooed Man at Home—A Mountain of Gold—A Yankee Printing Establishment in Burmah.

[Copyrighted, 1889, by Frank G. Carpenter.]

RANGOON, Burmah, March 20, 1889.—[Special Correspondence.]—The great southeastern peninsula of Asia known as Indo-China, or Farther India, is fast making history. The French are developing the eastern provinces of Tonquin, Annam and Cambodia, which line the Pacific. The English have now a fast grip on Burmah, and Siam, lying between, awaits only a great European war to fall into the hands of one or the other. The day will soon come when this great territory, equal in size to one-third of the whole United States, will be governed from Europe. Its interior will be penetrated by railroads, and its immense resources will be thrown open to the world. As I write this letter, a corps of engineers are at work surveying a railroad from Bangkok, the capital of Siam, to Mandalay, the great city of Upper Burmah, and before this letter is published the English railroad, which, now runs from this city of Rangoon 160 miles to the city of Prome in the interior, will have been extended to Mandalay and will be open to traffic. This will give Burmah between 400 and 500 miles of railway, and the day will come when the line will be extended to Canton in China.

These roads will open up one of the richest countries of the East. Indo-China is practically undeveloped and uncultivated. Its people are lazy, easy-going, half-savage races, from the Burmese to the Siamese and the Malays, and they have in the past lived from hand to mouth. They are not accumulators or investors and their rich soils, forests and minerals are awaiting the advent of the immigrant. The immigrant is already upon the ground in the person of the Europeans and the Chinese, and within a generation or so a new race will inhabit it. This race will be the Chinese crossed with the natives. Everywhere I go I find that the Chinamen are doing the business of the peninsula. They are marrying with the natives, and old English residents tell me they are producing a race that is better than either. At Singapore and in the southern part of the Malay peninsula they are crowding the English merchants out of business, and they own grand residences and work with large capital. Here at Rangoon none of the Chinese do coolie labor and in Siam they form already nearly one-half of the population. The English employ them largely, and they engage in all trades and in all kinds of business. They are, so Europeans think, a necessity to the development of a tropical country, and the prospect is that they will eventually own the larger part of Farther India. They will not do laundry work here as they do with us, and the lowest grade of work at which you find them employed is carpentering.

Indo-China is still largely a jungle of forest, but its soil is as well fitted to support a great population as is that of India. It is watered by great rivers, and since the British took possession of Lower Burmah, Rangoon has become one of the greatest rice ports in the world. One million tons of rice are exported from Burmah yearly, and the rice mills of Rangoon compare in size almost with the great flouring mills of Minneapolis. It takes as much machinery and work to prepare the unhusked grain of rice for the market as it does to make roller patent process flour, and millions of dollars worth of capital are engaged here in this business. The forests of Indo-China are another great resource. In the south you find cocoanut trees by the millions, and I noted of the cargoes that were put on the ships in the harbors of the south that they were owned by the Chinese. Then there is also the teak wood trees. This wood is as hard as ebony and it takes a polish and has a grain like that of mahogany. It is used for ship timber as well as for furniture, and it is now exported from Burmah and Siam to all parts of the world. In precious stones Indo-China is not lacking, and the rubies of Burmah and the sapphires of Siam are noted the world over. There is gold in some parts of the country, and the southern peninsula is one bed of tin, which is now exported largely. Petroleum of several kinds has been found here in Burmah, and the evidences may result in the development of a new oil field.

Of the whole peninsula, however, the empire of Burmah is perhaps the best part, and it is, I am told, one of the best paying of England's lately acquired possessions. At the beginning of the present century it was by far the strongest empire in Further India, and it is now equal to six states as big as Ohio. Mandalay, which until about three years ago was the capital, is a city of several hundred thousand people, and Rangoon, where I write this letter, has 140,000. It is the capital of Lower Burmah, which has belonged to England since the days of President Pierce, and General Grant, when he stopped here on his way around the world, predicted that it would be as big as Calcutta in ten years. It is growing fast, and it will, without doubt, be the great city of Indo-China. It is about twenty-nine miles from the sea on one of the many rivers which form the delta of the great Irriwaddy river. This river is navigable for the largest of ocean steamers to Rangoon and boats of five feet draft can sail up it for 900 miles. Mandalay is situated on it about 500 miles from the sea, and it forms the great means of interior communication for Burmah. It is one of the greatest rivers in the world in its volume of water, and it discolors the sea at points out of sight of land for a distance of 150 miles along its delta. The rainfall of some parts of the interior of Burmah ranges from 300 to 600 inches of water a year, and in July this river brings down to the sea the inconceivable amount of 91,000,000,000 tons of water a day. Supposing there to be a billion people in the world, and that these billion of men, women and children have an average weight of ninety-four pounds each, all of the world's aggregate humanity would be outweighed by one day's flow of this river's water. The Washington monument weighs, if remembered correctly, 70,000 tons. It would take 1,175,000 such monuments to weigh as much as the daily discharge of this river in July. It is the fourth river in volume in the world, and its source is yet to be discovered. It rises somewhere in the Himalayas or Thibet, and has a wide and fertile valley. The branch on which Rangoon is situated is nearly a mile wide at this point, and its waters are almost liquid mud.

Burmah has altogether a population of about 5,000,000. The majority of these are the Burmese, and they are a different people than any I have yet seen. The women are beautiful and the men are straight, proud, and fine looking. They have olive-brown complexions, straight eyes of dark brown, fat noses, and lips a little thicker than those of the average Caucasian. They have no beards, but in some cases have downy moustaches of black. Their hair is jet black and they wear it long, rolling it up in a bright red or yellow handkerchief and wrapping this around the head so that it stands up for all the world like the bandana of the black auntie of slavery days. They wear a white linen or cotton jacket, which reaches a little below the waist, and below this shines out the bright silk or cotton cloth which is wound tightly about the loins and is twisted there into a knot at the front so that its folds hang down between the legs. The women dress in much the same way—their skirt being the American pullback reversed—binding the bare limbs tightly and falling to the ground about their feet. The women wear nothing on their heads and both sexes go bare-footed. Both men and women pierce their ears and the men tattoo their bodies from the waist to below the knees.

Burmah is the land of the tattooed man, and even the artists of *Puck* could learn lessons in the art of tattooing here. In my visit to the great prison here, which contains more than 3000 men, I saw 6000 tattooed legs. These pen and ink sketches on human canvas peep out at you in every crowd you enter. The origin of the custom I have not been able to find out. It is true the Burmese sign of manhood, and there is as much ceremony about it as there is about the earpiercing of the girls, which chronicles their entrance upon womanhood. There are professional tattooers, who go about with books of designs, and who will prick a flower or beast upon your leg or arm for a slight consideration. The instrument used is a pricker about two feet long with a heavy brass head. The point is split into four prongs, and in these the ink is held. The tattooer first outlines his sketch, and then, taking the skin up in his hand, pinches it while he puts in the punctures which are to discolor it forever. The coloring matter used is lampblack, which turns a purple with age, and which, when finished, makes the man look as though he was dressed in kid-fitting tights of dark blue. The tattooing is not all done at once, but figure by figure, as the boy or man can stand it. When finished there is a complete mass of figures from the waist on a line with the navel to the knee cap, and you often see in addition to this specimens of tattooing on other parts of the body. The people are superstitious about it and certain kinds of tattooing are supposed to ward off disease. One kind wards off the snake bite and another prevents a man from drowning. In 1881 a man so tattooed tested the efficacy of his tattooing by allowing his hands and feet to be tied and himself to be thrown into the river. It is needless to say that the current carried him away, and neither tattoo nor man was ever again seen. The only tattooing affected by women is that which produces love in the heart of the desired one of the other sex. This is a triangle of peculiar color, which is put on between the eyes, upon the lip, or upon the tongue, as the tattooer prescribes. Its color is made of a mixture called by the Burmese "the drug of tenderness," and it is a compound not much different from the hell broth brewed by the witches of Macbeth. Another kind of tattooing is affected by school boys. It prevents, it is said, the boy feeling the whip when he is punished at school, and it is universally affected by the bold bad boys of every Burmese town.

The Burmese are Buddhists, and every Burmese man is supposed at some time in his life to be a priest. The education of the children is by the priest, and the bulk of the population get their education in the monastic schools. You find Buddhist monasteries and Buddhist temples everywhere, and there is here at Rangoon the finest Buddhist monument in the world. It ranks with the Taj Mahal as one of the great curiosities of India, and it is the oldest and finest place of worship in Indo-China. It is the Shway Dagohn pagoda or "the golden pagoda." Imagine a mountain of gold rising terrace after terrace from a mighty platform and growing smaller as it goes upward until it at last pierces the skies in a golden spire, the top of which is 370 feet from the ground. Make the base so large that it is a quarter of a mile around its outer golden rim and let the slope of the terraces go upward in bell-like stories to the distance of 160 feet from the ground. There is not a block in your city as large as the base of this monument, and its top is higher than any building in America, save the monument at Washington. Its spire is taller than that of St. Paul's cathedral at London and the whole glistens under the blazing sunlight as though it were solid gold. At the top there is now a golden tolding for the great golden umbrella, which the last king of Burmah before Thobaw gave to it, is being restored to its place and the jewelers are working upon this in the sheds at its base. This umbrella is a great circular piece of gold which is studded with jewels, any one of which would be a fit wedding present for a princess. It cost more than $200,000 in gold when it was made eighteen years ago. But not long since the winds shook it from its moorings, and jewels and gold came down to the ground. This mighty pagoda has cost millions of dollars. It is of brick and stucco covered with gold leaf as fine as that ever put into an American tooth, and as costly as that which covers the new gold frame which surrounds Mrs. Hayes' picture in one of the White house parlors. It has been regilded again and again, and the tons of material could be put through one of the great quartz mills of Denver it would yield as much good ore as a California mine.

The base of this pagoda is on a hill overlooking the city of Rangoon. It consists of two terraces, and the upper is paved with flags of stone. This is 166 feet above the level of the ground, and it covers about fourteen and a half acres. The great pyramid near Cairo has a base of thirteen acres, but the base of this monument is bigger. It is 900 feet long by about 700 feet wide, and this fourteen acres is covered with little temples with hundreds of Buddhas of all shapes and sizes, some of which are of gold and others of which have been gilded again and again until the layers of gold upon them are in places as thick as wedding rings. It is impossible to estimate the wealth that stands upon this platform. The shrine has been a noted one as far back as 500 years before Christ was born, and during 2300 years the Buddhists have been laying their offerings upon it. They have added to it all these years until it has risen from twenty-seven feet to its present hight. During the last century one of the kings of Burmah vowed he would give his own weight in gold to this monument. He hopped upon the imperial scales and paid the balance at 170 pounds. The vow cost him $15 000 worth of gold leaf, and it all went into this monument. The monument was regilded in 1871, and it is now being again polished. It is all told a mass of brick and mortar mixed with gold, and its outside plated with gold. It has no interior chambers, and it is as solid as a grave stone. Its surroundings are those of worship, and you may, any day, see dozens of women, clad in bright red gowns and white vests kneeling and bowing before it. They bring offerings of rice and flowers to it, and the air is filled with the perfume of the roses which lie at its base. This base is surrounded by stone figures of kneeling elephants, each of which is the size of the baby elephant in the circus. These have flat places upon their backs, and it is upon these that the offerings are often laid. Here and there are little dove, cote-like shrines, before which incense always burns, and the roofs of which have been turned by its aromatic smoke into soot. No matter how hot the day these women and men here kneel, and under the blazing sun prostrate themselves before this golden mountain, and before which they bringing constitutes its elements of sanctity. These are four hairs from the head of the great Buddha himself.

There are as many relics of Buddha in the various Buddhist shrines as there are pieces of the cross of Christ in the relic chambers of the churches of Europe. The story is that Buddha gave these hairs to two pious brothers, with directions that they should deposit them on this holy hill. This monument was built over them, and it is one of the legends concerning it that there is in its interior a shaft running from the top down to the basement, and filled with gold and silver and precious stones. Whether this be true or not, the antiquarian of the future must decide.

Speaking about Buddhism, it is among the Buddhists that the Christians found their hardest missionary work. One of the oldest missions of the United States is here in Burmah, and it was during the administration of President Madison, and while the war of 1812 was in progress, that a Baptist missionary and his wife first landed in Rangoon. This was in 1813, and the name of the missionary was Aconiram Judson. The Baptists have, all told, about 30,000 converts in Burmah. Their mission schools are found in every part of the country, and here at Rangoon is one of the most enterprising mission colonies in Asia. I asked, upon my arrival, where I could get the best guide book to Burmah, and I was referred to the Mission Press. I found here a book store that would do credit to an American town and a printing establishment which would be considered large in any city of America. It had over eighty employes and it was turning out publications in eight different languages. It has a pay roll of over $1000 a month, and this in a country where money brings ten times as much as it does at home. It was doing its work by steam and its machinery all came from the United States. Mr. F. D. Phinney, the superintendent, spoke of this as he showed me over the establishment. "We get all our presses from the United States," said he. "They cost twice as much as those of English make, but they last more than four times as long."

This establishment does missionary miscellaneous printing and binding. It has a monopoly of the school book trade of Burmah, vernacular and foreign, and it has its agents in every large center. It sells books and stationery of all kinds, and it makes lots of money. All of this goes into the missionary business, and it is a live institution, run on American business principles for the glory of God. I am not a Baptist, but I like the way the Baptist missionaries do their business in Burmah. They are bright, cultured, wide awake fellows, and they are doing much in the work of civilization. Many of them have spent a lifetime in the work, and two of the pleasantest old ladies I have ever met were the widows of two missionaries.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

THE SQUEERS SCHOOL.

Dotheboys Hall, Damned to Lasting Fame in "Nicholas Nickleby."

The Institution Was Located in Bowes, Yorkshire —A Visit to the Building Described by the Novelist.

Temple Bar.

A word of advice here to intending pilgrims. Do not allude to Charles Dickens or to Squeers's school except in the presence of those whom you know to be above common prejudices and animosities. These subjects may be said, to use an expression more forcible than elegant, to stink in the nostrils of your true Bowes man. He believes that the village owes its decay entirely to the abolition of Yorkshire schools in general and of Dotheboys hall in particular. He points to the fact that whereas half a century ago Bowes had close upon 2000 inhabitants it has now short of 400. He has never read "Nicholas Nickleby," nor would he if a copy could be found in the place. If you question him about the school he will either tell you flatly that he knows nothing about it, or will evasively refer you to other places infamous from their schools. If you mention the name of Dickens he will flush up and relate with glee the popular story that the great novelist, upon the occasion of a subsequent visit to Bowes, was pamped on and thrashed by the infuriated inhabitants. Of course all Bowes folk do not share these prejudices as we shall afterward see; but the broad fact remains that Bowes, which was ruined in common with many hundreds of country places standing on our great roads elsewhere by the withdrawal of the stage-coaches, must be humored if the visitor hopes to reap any profit from his exploration.

We pass by a grand old inn, once known as the George, now the Unicorn, whereat eight coaches changed horses daily on their road between London and Scotland—a typical inn of the old sort, with labyrinths of rooms, a huge kitchen, a large courtyard, and acres of outhouses—and, with the little Norman church and the grim keep of the old Norman castle on our left, push on to Dotheboys Hall, which is the last house in the village.

"A long, cold-looking house, one story high, with a few straggling outbuildings behind, and a barn and stable adjoining." So we read. The house itself is unaltered, save that it is now the pleasantest and most cheerful-looking dwelling in the village, with its creeper-embowered windows looking on to a trim and well-kept garden. The stable and barn, too, remain; but the outbuildings, in which was comprised the schoolhouse proper —the scenes of the merciless thrashings, the starvation, the breaking of young hearts, the wrecking of young lives, the revolting misery and the blood-stirring barbarity—they have long disappeared.

A woman's face looks out from a lower window and we are about to turn in at the front gate, but our guide stops us, saying: "Not that way! No admittance there! You would be asked if you wanted to buy the house and have the door slammed in your face."

So we follow the path and turn in through the barn door. This leads us into a yard where still stands the identical pump which, it may be remembered, Mr. Squeers discovered to be frozen on the morning after the long coach ride from London.

From here we enter the kitchen—cautiously and silently, for the servant tells us that if her master discovered us we should assuredly be turned out with ignominy. There is nothing remarkable in the kitchen, a large, low, heavily-rafftered apartment; nor in the little room leading from it, which was the schoolmaster's study, but we linger a long while as we gaze at the ponderous oven, the old-fashioned cooking-range, where stood the coppers wherein were boiled the potatoes which formed a principal part of the "young noblemen's" food, and as we peer through the study window which the boys were set to clean when they had satisfactorily spelled "w-i-n-d-e-r, winder," on to the garden, whither they were despatched to hoe and rake on the attainment of the word "bottiney," we ask if a great number of people do not come here and spend upon the premises as well as ourselves. The reply is that a great many come; but that as they go to the front door they do not get in at all, but have to content themselves with an exterior view of Dotheboys hall, so that we may deem ourselves lucky to have seen even the little we have.

So much for Dotheboys hall itself. Still more interesting is the information we managed to pick up in various sources concerning Squeers and his school.

All our informants—country clergymen, intelligent residents, "oldest inhabitants," and such natives as did not feel themselves in honor bound to keep their mouths shut—agreed on one point, that the system of Yorkshire schools was monstrous and iniquitous to an incredible extent; that frightful cruelties were practiced upon the boys—who were chiefly the illegitimate offsprings of London parents—but that the school typified by Charles Dickens was the only one to which he could gain access and was the best of the lot. There were two other schools at Bowes, one at Gilmonby, one at Cotherstone, and one at Barnard Castle, and the proprietors of these, suspecting the presence of a famous literary Londoner among them, refused him admittance, but at Shaw's he was made welcome and shown over the premises.

But in other respects the evidence was so conflicting that we must simply give it without pronouncing any opinion on its value or the reverse. For instance, one woman, a native of Bowes, whose sympathies one would naturally imagine to be with the maligned Squeers, told us that she distinctly remembered the boys coming in summer time to her father's field to help get in the hay, goaded to the work of horses by ushers armed with whips. On the other hand, a gentleman whose father, being a schoolmaster, used to go up to the Squeers's head with and on the same errand as Squeers, declared that the one-eyed schoolmaster was an estimable man, who cared for his pupils properly, and was generally respected and liked. He further stated that his father related to him how he happened to be at the Squeers's head with Squeers after the Dotheboys hall number of "Nicholas Nickleby" had taken the public by storm; that the crowd literally besieged the inn with the intention of lynching Squeers; that the commotion had such an effect upon the schoolmaster as to deprive him of reason, and that Mrs. Squeers died of a broken heart.

Another gentleman—once in holy orders—told us that he was at Bowes grammar school contemporaneously with the existence of Shaw's school; that Shaw was known as the "king of the road," because every half year he hired a special coach to bring his pupils out from London, and that the arrival of his coach at Bowes was the occasion of universal excitement and enthusiasm. He furthermore cited, as proof that Shaw was maligned as to his treatment of his pupils, that great rivalry always existed between the grammar school boys and those of Dotheboys hall; that they played tremendous football matches together, and that every Easter Sunday it was a custom to appear in new suits and pelt each other with Easter eggs. A fourth informant told us that the deaths at Shaw's school were frequent; that a large portion of the boys were maimed by ill usage and that the neighboring cottages were continually giving shelter to runaways. A fifth spoke of the prototype of Fanny Squeers as a woman universally loved and respected, who did infinite good among the poor and sick of the parish.

All, however, spoke of Shaw as a man subject to fits of violent passion, and admitted that he was addicted to using the cane unmercifully when under these influences.

In other instances, when we ventured to propound questions to more illiterate folk, we found that without our committing themselves to giving any definite opinion they tried to evade the questions, and thereby tacitly admitted that there was a great deal more truth in what Dickens had written than their local patriotism allowed them to express.

The graves of "Squeers," his wife, of "Fannie Squeers," and of young "Wackford," who died at the age of 24, are to be seen in Bowes churchyard. The late assistant station-master at Barnard Castle, Mackay by name, was said to be a son of the original Nicholas Nickleby. John Browdie was one John Todd, of Barningham, and died not long ago, and the original of poor Smike is said to have died during the year 1885, aged 74.

When we add that the "original" bowl and ladle with which Mrs. Squeers used to dispense brimstone and treacle to the boys were sold a short time ago for £10, and that many of Squeers's old pupils have done very well in life and frequently come to revisit the old house at Bowes we exhaust the information we were able to collect concerning Mr. Squeers and Dotheboys hall.

IN THE SOUP.

The Lamentable Lament of E. H. Richardson, Mexican War Veteran.

E. H. Richardson, of Jackson, Cowlitz county W. T., writes to THE OREGONIAN, stating that several persons in that vicinity have answered a certain advertisement purporting to come from a publication called the *American Family*, each enclosing $1, and that none of them have ever received anything for the money sent. To perpetuate the folly of these people, as well as his own, he has dashed off the following, which all the victims earnestly desire to see in print:

To the Editor of the "American Family," New York:

I am going to write you facts,
And I'll give you day and date;
'Twas the 9th of last November,
In the year of eighty-eight.

That I saw your advertisement,
And in your "ad." you told
How you'd send the *American Family*
And a watch, the best of gold.

And in your advertisement
You made it to appear,
For a dollar you would send the watch
And the paper for a year.

Now, your "ad.," it read so smooth,
And you made it out so clear,
How you would send the watch
And the paper for a year.

I didn't drop on your racket
And you caught me in your loop,
For I sent you a collar
And I find I'm in the soup.

For you did not send the paper
And I'm compelled to say
That you're a bigger liar
Than Ananias, in his day.

Now I'm going to advertise you,
And this is what I'll say:
All money that is sent to you
Is worse than thrown away.

To put out such advertisements
All the time you're on the deal;
You're a rogue because you do it,
And the lowest of your race.

I'm a poor, old, worn-out soldier
And many years ago
I saw many hard-fought battles
In the war of Mexico.

And when the war broke out
In eighteen sixty-one,
I was among the first
To shoulder up my gun.

Yes, I've fought in many battles,
And I wore the coat of blue,
Which, I guarantee, you never
Was man enough to do.

You live by cheating people,
But on this you can rely:
You will never cheat the devil
When you're called upon to die.

Now when you read this letter,
You need not frown or grunt;
You may throw it in the corner,
But there're editors that want.

For I'm going to have it printed,
And this is what I'll say:
All money that is sent to you
Is worse than thrown away.

For they never get their paper,
And it's honest men's belief,
All the dollars sent to you
Go to help support a thief.

I've seen the three-card monte,
And other games that's played,
But your fifty-dollar watch
Lays all others in the shade.

Now I've asserted in this letter
That you told a low, base lie,
You're a thief, and you're a robber
And I dare you to reply.

THE BUFFALOES.

Professor Hornaday's History of the Disappearance of the Herds—Efforts at Domestication.

Prof. W. T. Hornaday, of the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, is preparing for the next annual report of that institution a paper on the extermination of the American bison. It will be a rather elaborate document, including the observations of Professor Hornaday on his trip to the Texas Panhandle in 1886 in search of the only supposed sole remaining herd of the buffalo in existence in a wild state and information gathered by extensive correspondence on the subject for the past four years. It will treat of the habits and range of the animal in its native state, and be illustrated by maps showing the gradually decreasing extent of territory in which it was to be found.

The history of the famous slaughter from 1868 to 1874, when 4,000,000 of the buffalo were slain in the country west of the Mississippi and south of the Missouri, forms one of the most interesting chapters. Another is devoted to a description of the herds remaining in existence, both domesticated and wild, with their number and location. This shows that within less than a quarter of a century the animal, one of the most valuable that inhabited the country, from being one of the most numerous has become practically extinct.

Professor Hornaday says that S. L. Bedson, of Stony Mountain, Montana, was the first, so far as can be learned, to enter upon the breeding and cross-breeding of the buffalo on anything like an extensive scale. He began in 1877 with a herd of one bull and four heifers. In November, 1888, he had eighty-three head, full-bloods and half-breeds, and these were sold for $20,000. Charles J. Jones, of Garden City, Kansas, known also as Buffalo Jones, for the same reason that W. F. Cody is known as Buffalo Bill. He is now trying to atone, in a measure, for the slaughter of the buffalo in its wild state, to increase its number in domestication. Previous to the purchase of Bedson's herd, Jones had thirty-three cows and twenty-four bulls, nearly all captured in the Texas Panhandle.

Besides this herd there are in confinement the following: At Silver Heights, the country residence of Sir Donald Smith of the Canadian Pacific railroad, five miles from Winnipeg, Man., five head; with Buffalo Bill's Wild West show, eighteen head; on the Flathead Indian reservation, Montana, belonging to Charles Allard, thirty-five head; on Charles Goodnight's ranch near Clarendon, Texas, thirteen head. There are several small herds of two or three head, making a total of 243 head in a domesticated state.

Running wild, Prof. Hornaday has been able to locate the following herds: In the Panhandle of Texas on the Canadian river, thirty head; on the Red Desert, southern Wyoming, twenty head, seen as late as Feb. 12 of this year in the Yellowstone National Park, according to the count of Capt. Harris, 200 head; in the Mussell Shell country, Montana, ten head; in southwestern Dakota, five head.

Half breeds and trappers from the Peace river valley, Canada, just east of the rocky mountains, and several hundred miles north of the border of the United States, report the existence of a herd whose numbers range from 200 to 1000, according to the different estimates. Professor Hornaday inclines to the belief that the smaller number is the more likely to be correct.

This, then, makes a grand total of less than 750 buffalo in all the American continent, where less than a quarter of a century ago he ranged the plains in countless thousands, a rate of extermination that is almost incalculable, and one of which the mind can have no just conception.

Marriage at the Rope's End.

Norristown Herald.

When a father in Madagascar gets the notion that his daughter ought to marry he puts a rope around her neck and leads her forth, and the first young man he offers her to has got to take her or pay a forfeit. The father thus save the expense of lights and fuel, incident to a two years' courtship, and the young man also saves on opera tickets and ice cream. But the spectacle of young men darting up alleys and climbing over back fences when a father starts out leading his daughter with a rope around her neck, must be a very common one in Madagascar.

How to Tell a True Flasher From a False.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"It doesn't require an expert," said Dr. De Menil, "to tell whether a diamond is genuine or not. The test is very simple, and can be made in any place, and in a moment. All you need is a piece of paper and a lead pencil. With the latter make a small dot on the paper, then look at it through the diamond. If you can see but one dot you can depend upon it that the stone is genuine, but if the mark is scattered, or shows more than one, you will be perfectly safe in refusing to pay 10 cents for a stone that may be offered you at $500."

If a woman would believe less of what a man tells her before marriage and more of what he tells her afterward the wedded state would be a much more harmonious affair.—*Terre Haute Express.*

If your blood is vitiated, cleanse it without delay by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

THE BOSS COPPERHEAD.

Clement L. Vallandigham, the Venemous Northern Traitor.

How He Was Defended by Horatio Seymour Governor of New York—Lincoln's Crushing Reply.

The older men remember Vallandigham's frantic copperhead efforts to help the rebel slaveholders break up the Union; how he was arrested by order of General Burnside at Dayton, O., for the inflammatory and disloyal speech he made at Mount Vernon, in that state, May 1, 1863; how he was tried by court martial in Cincinnati, found guilty, and ordered to be imprisoned in Fort Warren, Mass., during the remainder of the rebellion, and how President Lincoln commuted his sentence into one of banishment out of the loyal Union states and sent him to his rebel friends in the South, etc. The present generation is too young to recollect these things, but it will find them all graphically narrated in the article on Abraham Lincoln in the May number of the *Century Magazine* by Nicolay and Hay, private secretaries to the president.

Governor Seymour, of New York, who had been a thorn in Lincoln's side for two years, espoused the cause of Vallandigham, defending the traitor and hotly denouncing his arrest and sending him home to his rebel friends. We quote now from the *Century* article:

To a meeting held in Albany the 16th of May, Governor Seymour wrote:

It is an act which has brought dishonor upon our country; it is full of danger to our persons and our homes; it bears upon its front unconscious violation of law and justice. * * * The transaction involved a series of offenses against our most sacred rights. It interfered with the freedom of speech; it violated our rights to be secure in our homes against unreasonable searches and seizures; it pronounced sentence without trial, save one which was a mockery—which insulted as well as wronged. * * * If this proceeding is approved by the government, and sanctioned by the people, it is not merely a step toward revolution—it is revolution. It will necessarily lead to military despotism. It establishes military despotism. * * * If it is upheld our liberties are overthrown. * * * The action of the administration will determine, in the minds of more than one-half of the people of the loyal States, whether the war is waged to put down rebellion at the South, or to destroy free institutions at the North. We look for its decision with most solemn solicitude.

The meeting to which Governor Seymour sent this passionate address passed a series of resolutions insisting upon their loyalty but demanding that the "administration shall recognize and maintain the rights of the states and the liberties of the citizen, shall everywhere outside the lines of military occupation and the scenes of insurrection exert all its powers to maintain the supremacy of the civil over military law;" and in view of these principles they denounced "the recent assumption of a military commander to seize and try a citizen of Ohio, Clement L. Vallandigham, for no other reason than words uttered in a public meeting in criticism of the military orders of that commander, which the resolutions further set forth that such an assumption of military power strikes a fatal blow at the supremacy of law.

A copy of these resolutions was sent to the president and received his most careful consideration. He answered the 12th of June in a letter which demands the close perusal of every student of our history. He accepted in the beginning and thanked the meeting for the resolutions expressing the purpose of "sustaining the cause of the Union despite the folly and wickedness of any administration. He referred to the safeguards of the constitution for the defense of persons accused of treason, and contended that these provisions of the constitution had no application to the case in hand. The arrests complained of were not made for the technical crime of treason. He then proceeded, in language so terse and vigorous that it is difficult to abridge a paragraph without destructive mutilation, to describe the circumstances under which this rebellion began, and the hopes of the insurgents, which were founded upon the invcterate respect of the American people for the forms of law.

Prior to my installation here (he said) it had been included that any state had a lawful right to secede from the national Union, and that it would be expedient to exercise that right. While the devotees of the doctrine should fail to elect a president to their liking; and, accordingly, so far as it was possible, they had taken seven states out of the Union, had seized many of the United States forts, and had fired upon the United states flag, all before I was inaugurated, and, of course, before I had done any official act whatever. The rebellion thus begun came into the present civil war; and, in certain respects, it began on very unequal terms between the parties. The insurgents had been preparing for it more than thirty years, and the government had taken no steps to resist them. The former had carefully considered all the means which could be turned to their account. It undoubtedly was a well pondered alliance with more than a million of unrestricted efforts to destroy Union, constitution, and law altogether the government would, in a great degree, be restrained by the same constitution and laws from resisting their purposes. Pretty sympathizers pervaded all departments of the government and nearly all communities of the people. From this material, under cover of "liberty of speech," "liberty of the press," and "habeas corpus" they managed to keep on foot amongst us the most efficient corps of spies, informers, suppliers and aiders and abettors of their cause in a thousand ways. They knew that in times such as they were bringing on the constitution itself, with its "habeas corpus" might be suspended; but they also knew they had friends who would make a question as to who was to suspend it; meanwhile their spies and others might remain at large to help on their cause. Or if, as has happened the executive has chosen to run the risk of suspending, without waste of time, instances of arresting innocent persons might occur, as are always likely to occur in such cases, and then a clamor could be raised in regard to this which might be at least of some service to the insurgent cause. It needed no keen perception to discover that part of the enemy's programme, so soon as, by open hostilities, the machinery was fairly put in motion. Yet, trusting mainly to time, with a reverence for the guaranteed rights of individuals, I was slow to adopt the strong measures, which by degrees I have been forced to regard as being within the conditions of the constitution and essential to the public safety. Nothing is better known to history than that courts of justice are utterly incompetent to such cases. Civil courts are organized chiefly for trials of one, two, or three persons. In these individuals acting in concert, and this in quiet times and on charges of crimes well defined in the law. Even in times of peace bands of horse-thieves and robbers frequently grow too numerous and too powerful for the ordinary courts of justice. But what comparison in numbers have such bands ever borne to the insurgent sympathizers, even in many of the loyal states? Again, a jury too frequently has at least some member ready to hang the panel than hang the traitor. And yet again, he who dissuades one man from volunteering, or induces one soldier to desert, weakens the force of the enemy just as he who shoots a Union soldier in battle. Yet this dissuasion or inducement may be so conducted as to be no defined crime of which any civil court would take cognizance.

He then applied to the case in hand the clear provisions of the constitution that "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless, when in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it," and went on to say:

This is precisely our present case—a case of rebellion wherein the public safety does require the suspension. Indeed, arrests by process of courts and even by bodies in case of rebellion do not proceed altogether upon the same basis. The former is directed at the small percentage of ordinary and continuous perpetration of crime, while the latter is directed against sudden and extensive uprisings against the government, which, at most, will succeed or fail in no great length of time. In the latter case arrests are made, not so much for what has been done as for what prospectively would be done. The latter is more purely preventive and less for the vindictive than the former. In such cases the purposes of men are much more easily understood than in cases of ordinary crime. The man who stands by and says nothing when the peril of the government is discussed cannot be misunderstood. If not hindered he is sure to help the enemy; much more if he talks ambiguously—talks for his country with "buts" and "ifs" and "ands." Of course, if we have the constitutional provisions I have quoted will be rendered, if arrests shall never be made until defined crimes shall have been committed, may be illustrated by a few notable examples. General John C. Breckinridge, General Robert E. Lee, General Joseph E. Johnston, General John B. Magruder, General William Preston, General Simon B. Buckner and Commodore Franklin Buchanan, who occupying the highest places in the rebel war service, were all within the power of the government since the rebellion began, and were nearly as well known to be traitors then as now. Unquestionably if we had arrested them the insurgent cause would be much weaker. But no one of them had then committed any crime defined in the law. Every one of them, if arrested, must have been discharged on habeas corpus when the writ allowed to operate. In view of these and similar cases, I think the time not unlikely to come when I shall be blamed for having made too few arrests rather than too many.

Referring to the charge made in the resolutions that Mr. Vallandigham was arrested for no other reason than words addressed to public meetings in criticism of the course of the administration, Mr. Lincoln said:

If this assertion is the truth and the whole truth —if there was no other reason for the arrest—then I concede that the arrest was wrong. But [he went on] Mr. Vallandigham was not arrested because he was damaging the political prospects of the administration or the personal interests of the commanding general, but because he was damaging the army, upon the existence and vigor of which the life of the nation depends. He was warring upon the military, and this gave the military constitutional jurisdiction to lay hands upon him.

If it could be shown that his arrest was made on mistake of facts the president would be glad to correct it. But he said:

Long experience has shown that armies cannot be maintained unless desertion shall be punished by the severe penalty of death. The case requires, and the law and the constitution sanction, this punishment. Must I shoot a simple-minded soldier boy who deserts, while I must not touch a hair of a wily agitator who induces him to desert? This is none the less injurious when carried to the extent of his father, or brother, or friend into a public meeting, and there working upon his feelings until he is persuaded to write to the soldier boy that he is fighting in a bad cause, for a wicked administration of a contemptible government, too weak to arrest and punish him if he shall desert. I think that in such a case to silence the agitator and save the boy is not only constitutional, but, willing, a great mercy.

He then stated clearly his belief that certain proceedings are constitutional when, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety requires them, which would not be constitutional when, in absence of rebellion or invasion, the public safety does not require them.

The constitution itself, he said, makes the distinction, and I can no more be persuaded that the government can constitutionally take no strong measure in time of rebellion, because it can be shown that the same could not be lawfully taken in time of peace than I can be persuaded that a particular drug is not good medicine for a sick man because it can be proved to not be good food for a well one. Nor am I able to appreciate the danger apprehended by the meeting that the American people will by means of military arrests during the rebellion, lose the right of public discussion, the liberty of speech and the press, the law of evidence, trial by jury and habeas corpus throughout the indefinite peaceful future which I trust lies before them, any more than I am able to believe that a man could contract so strong an appetite for emetics during temporary illness as to persist in feeding upon them during the remainder of his healthful life.

The president parried the political thrust in the resolution by reminding the gentlemen of Albany that although they addressed him as "democrats" not all democrats were of their way of thinking.

He on whose discretionary judgment Mr. Vallandigham was arrested and tried is a democrat, having no old party affinity with me; and the judge who rejected the constitutional view expressed in these resolutions by refusing to discharge Mr. Vallandigham on habeas corpus is a democrat of better days than these, having received his judicial mantle at the hands of President Jackson. And still more, all these democrats take the same view of the habeas corpus that I do, holding that by conforming to, and executing the constitutional provisions they are not violating but are supporting and sustaining the constitution.

The president fortified his argument by an incident of pertinent history especially adapted to touch the sympathies of democrats—the arbitrary arrests made by General Jackson at New Orleans, his defiance of the writ of habeas corpus, and his imprisonment of the judge who had issued it. Near the close of this strong and adroit defense of the action of Burnside the president made a remarkable admission in these words:

And yet let me say that in my own discretion I do not think Vallandigham should have ordered the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. While I cannot shirk the responsibility from myself, I hold that, as a general rule, the commander in the field is the better judge of the necessity in any particular case. Still, if I gave you my opinion when I learned that Mr. Vallandigham had been arrested—that is, I was pained that there should have seemed to be a necessity for arresting him—and it will afford me great pleasure to discharge him so soon as I can, by any means, believe the public safety will not suffer by it. I further say that as the war progresses it appears to me opinion and action, which were by great confusion at first, seeking and fall into more regular channels, so that the necessity for strong dealing with them gradually decreases. I have every reason to desire that it should cease altogether, and for from what is said in my hearing about the opinions and wishes of those who, like the meeting at Albany, declare their purpose to sustain the government in every constitutional and lawful measure to suppress the Rebellion. Still, I must continue to do as much as may seem to be required by the public safety.

There are few of the president's state papers which produced a stronger impression upon the public mind than this. Its tone of candor and courtesy, which did not conceal his stern and resolute purpose; his clear statement of the needs of the country; his terse argument of his authority under the constitution to suspend the writ of habeas corpus when, in case of rebellion the public safety required it; his contrast of the venial crime of the simple-minded soldier boy, which was punished by death, with the de

...AUT. JEWELS.

...in God Upon the Man
...it to Steal Them.

...am Plunges Hundreds ...
...the Body of the Sacri...
...us Desperado.

...gic tale which I am about to me many years ago by ...icer of the Madras army, ...Times of India. The facts ...ed in any newspaper, nor ...und in any work of the police ...sidency. For obvious rea... ...ave been altered; but to ...mp fires of the great festi... ...r is told with bated breath ...th rapt attention the ter... ...rels of Juggernaut and the ...great god.

...o," said my friend, "I was ...rabad, an important mili... ...150 miles from the Mad... ...were a large number of ...descriptions, and certainly ...the life we all led was gay.

...at the time I was there. ...ittings were much in vogue, ...plunged and came to grief ...of honor. Of all that gay ...y was more popular and ...oth men and women than ...but unfortunately he lost ...es, tried to recover himself ...de but failed, got into the ...wareee, and got deeper and ...ure of debt. You could see ...and troubled expression of ...r young fellow was in a real ...not surprised, then, when ...to me and said: 'Major, ...'m utterly broke. I can't ...oney in the bazaar, and ...unless I can get away for a ...o England and see if I can ...here, but goodness knows ...fellow bitterly, 'how I can ...or old governor. Major, ...must get away; it's simply ...were a great friend of my ...nised to help me. I wish I ...our advice, but it's too late ...come away with me? Give ...taken ten days' leave for ...and see me down to the ...I alone I shall be stopped by ...rwarees.' I agreed. He went ...n for leave to Europe on ...and I gave out that I was go... ...ng shooting expedition. A ...a pair of tongues, we had ...ng and wearying journey to ...my poor young friend hoped ...mar to take him to Europe, ...lay out we met crowds of ...along—men, women and ...he next day still greater ...ty to our inquiries we were ...ere returning from the great ...rnaut, held at Puri, now only ...mey from where we were. ...t kept us interested with ...ion of the festival and of the ...was especially remarkable ...ul jewels it possessed—ir... ...f inestimable value, its lips ...eat rubies in the world, and ...iceless pearls.

...sinking as at last we neared ...i, and we could see the pin... ...mples rise above the trees ...d the place. Half a mile ...f the town stood the Terrd... ...where we intended putting ...t. During the last twenty- ...young companion had kept ...moody and almost sullen ...d to rouse him. A more un... ...al I never ate than the din... ...erved up to us that evening. ...thankful when the poor lad ...d beat and would go off to ...oom was on the other side of ...and I took my pipe and sat ...e verandа. The moon was ...n I thought I saw the figure ...tealing along the wall of the ...trange, I thought, and won... ...er European could be here at ...An idea struck me, and I ...my companion's room. There ...t, the bed was undisturbed, ...y pipe and rushed out into

...ds later I was out in the road ...stinctively in the direction of ...unning down the road I soon ...ly igne which went outside ...ge in the direction of the ...plmanoles standing out clear ...the moonlight. In the dis... ...I saw the figure of my poor ...ne turnings and twisting of ...its thick cactus hedges on ...him out from my view. In ...I was close by the big tem...

Running up to the wall f... ...this is what I saw: An ...rt-yard of paved stone, su... ...ring a number of priests, their ...s wrapped around their heads ...in the background was placed ...emple, but in the center stood ...brine raised on three separate ...s, and inside I could see the ...od raised on three smaller, ...ed marble steps. The moon... ...directly on the god and lit up ...yes and ruby lips, while the ...glowed on his huge, black ...a sound was to be heard ex... ...tant tom-toming on the other ...n. The festival was over and ...d into solemn silence. To my ...mazement I saw my com... ...g right across the court-yard, ...g creature moved until a ...e up from near the well, gave ...then sank away and crouched ...Still no one stirred. My ...o the roof of my mouth. I ...ut, even if I could raise my ...tly horror took hold of me as ...me that in his madness my ...tended to save his honor by ...honor of robbing the idol. ...w him mount step after step ...across the threshold of which ...but that of the brahmin had ...Nine steps led up to the god... ...s, four, five, six. He paused, ...t, but no sound would come. ...mal as if to tear off the pearl ...was still above his reach. His ...ched the seventh. Can I ever ...i, and we could see the pin... ...mples rise above the trees ...d the place. Half a mile ...f the town stood the Terrd... ...where we intended putting ...t. During the last twenty- ...young companion had kept ...moody and almost sullen ...d to rouse him. A more un... ...al I never ate than the din... ...erved up to us that evening. ...thankful when the poor lad ...d beat and would go off to ...oom was on the other side of ...and I took my pipe and sat ...e veranda. The moon was ...n I thought I saw the figure ...tealing along the wall of the ...trange, I thought, and won... ...er European could be here at ...An idea struck me, and I ...my companion's room. There ...t, the bed was undisturbed, ...y pipe and rushed out into

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...Centennial Incident.
New York Tribune.
...ch for a seat on yer stand?" ...ly dressed old fellow yesterday ...a young man who was selling ...stand on Fifth avenue. "Well, ...the half-joking reply. ...man, "I've been pegging down ...in Cayugy county to git the ...is show, and as I expect to go ...ow before I leave the town, I ...let you hold me up an hour ...Gimme four cents, young ...s. Gimme four cents, young ...be paid for them out of a ...

IDAHO.

...beautiful tribute in the form of ...posed and written by J. Harder ...on (D. C.) *Press* in regard to the ...ho territory as a state:

...ave longed for its dawning, ...each bosom claims ...utiful "gem of the mountains" ...in the necklace of states

...on the breast of Columbia, ...is in her radiance and might, ...earth, and the symbol ...and progress and right.

...e values her jewels! ...ch and exceedingly rare, ...the deep mines of suffering, ...d with patience and care.

...d-bought, and sold is the setting ...ce fiery trial made pure, ...of unity welded ...that shall ever endure.

...air neck of Columbia ...are needed to meet, ...rich, rugged beauty ...make the necklace complete.

EDGE LYNCE:

A Romance of the California Vineyards.

—WRITTEN JOINTLY BY—

BRANDER MATTHEWS and GEORGE H. JESSOP,

Well-Known Contributors to the Leading American and English Magazines and Authors of Popular Works of Fiction.

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CHAPTER XIX.

Mr. Ruggles had strolled in solitude for some distance along the terrace when he became conscious of footsteps and a rustling among a few paces in front of him. He continued in the direction of the sound, and paused through the leaves he saw a pretty picture.

Carrie Van Zandt, her eyes sparkling with enjoyment and her cheeks flushed with excitement, had sunk down in a vine-clad recess, where she gathered her muslin skirts into as small a compass as possible, disposed the branches so as to conceal the hiding place she had chosen, and then, stifling her laughter as best she could, she lay silent but alert, peeping back every now and then with the quick, expectant glance proper to any hunted creature.

Miss Van Zandt had occupied Mr. Ruggles' thoughts a good deal for some time past, and he considered himself very fortunate to find her thus couched in his path like a vine-yard Dryad. He was in no hurry to advance, but stood and admired her for several minutes while he wondered what she could be about.

She looks as if she were hiding from some one," he pondered. "It can't be from me, because she hadn't seen me.

"Cuckoo!" cried Carrie musically, but Mr. Ruggles knew that this apparently irrelevant observation was not addressed to him, for the girl was still looking behind her.

"That's very odd," he thought; "if I were really the Californian she imagines me I could turn round and have a fling at the possibilities of 'you New Yorkers,' as she shows them."

Then he scrambled through and under the interlacing vines, till he reached the alley in which the young lady was lurking. In spite of his efforts his approach had been by no means noiseless, and Carrie was on the watch as he emerged.

"Hush, go away," she cried as soon as she recognized the intruder; "I'm hiding."

"Are you?" returned Jimmy coolly. "Then I've found you."

"That's not fair," she expostulated. "You are not in the game."

"Can't I come in?" he pleaded.

"The side's full," she cried, laughing and blushing, "a big man like you. Besides, you saw me hide. You can't find me."

"On the contrary," he argued, "if I hadn't found you, I probably couldn't have found you."

"How you tease," said Carrie, petulantly. "You know I expected to find you at the picnic," he went on.

"Oh, then I suppose you're content," she replied. "Though I'm sure I can't see what a nice youth at a school children's excursion."

"I'm supposed to be looking at the vineyard," he explained.

"Oh, indeed, why don't you look at it then?" was the young lady's obvious retort.

"I prefer looking at you," answered the journalist, no whit discomposed.

Carrie found herself baffled, and was constrained to change the subject.

"Oh, dear, these terrible children," she exclaimed; "what an age they are? I do believe they've given me up."

"You speak as if you were an intoxicant," remarked Ruggles, smiling.

"Do conundrum," she retorted; "which am I?"

"Both, I think."

"Neither, thank you."

The conversation languished for a moment, and Carrie, discovering that a trim little buttoned gaiter was more visible than she considered it ought to be, drew it back under the protecting muslin.

"I suppose those children are looking for you," remarked Ruggles, as the young voices came floating down among the terraces.

"Yes, the poor little oafs," replied Carrie, "in every direction but the right one. They are having a terrible search, and you have found me standing still."

"Excuse me," he returned, "I have looked for you longer than any of them."

"Nonsense!" she exclaimed, honestly puzzled.

"No nonsense at all," said Jimmy, "I met you in San Francisco, didn't I?"

"If you call that a meeting," she replied, with a laugh, "two dances and one ice all round is liquid."

"No wonder, I was trying all the evening to melt the ice," he returned.

"Well, apparently you succeeded."

"I succeeded so far," rejoined Ruggles, "that I discovered that you were going to visit friends in Southern California."

"A great discovery, truly," remarked Miss Van Zandt, with a contemptuous air that was perhaps a little overdone.

"That's what I thought," responded Jimmy, "and accordingly I set to work to convince our managing editor that the Summons had too long neglected a great and growing industry of the state."

"What on earth has that to do with me?" asked Carrie, opening her blue eyes in unaffected bewilderment.

"It was three days after I met you at the ball that I was detailed to write up the vineyards," explained the journalist.

Carrie could not help looking pleased, though she endeavored to conceal it by an affection of incredulity.

"Not really?" she exclaimed. "Do you mean to tell me that our meeting on the Oriental coach was not chance?"

"No more than our meeting at San Pablo," he replied, coolly.

"Well, I'm sure!" exclaimed Carrie.

"Are you? I wish I were."

"Certainly you Californians are the most extraordinary people," remarked the girl.

"So you see," went on Ruggles, "I am better entitled to find you than any of those children, who have only been looking for you for a few minutes."

Miss Van Zandt found her entrenchments were being carried one after another by this very straightforward young man. She tried diversion.

"They are such nice children, if you only knew them."

"And I am such a nice young man, if you only knew me."

"You Californians are the most conceited people in the world," retorted Carrie, falling back on her favorite formula.

"No wonder," rejoined Ruggles, briskly; "look at the climate we live in."

"Well, you didn't make it," said the girl.

"Granted," replied the journalist; "but we advertise it."

This calm assumption seemed to try Miss Van Zandt's patience.

"That is just like you again," she remarked. "No one ever heard a New Yorker boast of his climate."

"For obvious and sufficient reasons," he retorted. "Who'd boast of a climate where the thermometer ranges from ten below zero to 100 in the shade?"

"Bother the thermometer!"

"Certainly," acquiesced Ruggles, "when I lived in New York it frequently bothered me."

"Have you ever lived in New York?" she asked, somewhat surprised.

He nodded.

"You never told me that," pursued the young lady.

"You never asked me," he replied.

"How long did you live there?" inquired Carrie.

"Off and on for about twenty-six years," he answered, with exasperating calmness.

"What on earth do you mean?" asked Miss Van Zandt, mentally endeavoring to subtract a quarter of a century from the youthful face and figure before her, and consequently puzzled by the apparent result.

"I was born there, and there I lived most of my life," explained Ruggles.

"Now, Mr. Ruggles," said Carrie rising indignantly, "I call that real mean. How dare you pose as a genuine Californian—as a—"

"As a product of the glorious climate?" interrupted the journalist laughing. "I did something of the sort. You included me in your criticism of 'you Californians,' and I was too polite to contradict a lady."

"It's a great mind never to speak to you again," said Carrie; but she resumed her seat in her vine-clad nest.

"Because I'm not a Californian?" expostulated Jimmy. "Don't be so cruel. I've been in the east for six years and I vote here."

She rose as the children, which had been running at intervals from the upper terraces, now sounded nearer and nearer. The little ones were apparently searching the alley in which Miss Van Zandt was hidden, and the shouts and laughter swelled in volume and distinctness. The pack was evidently in full cry.

"Now they'll find me to a certainty," remarked Carrie.

"Yes, worse luck," replied Ruggles. "I wonder if I couldn't go and throw them off on a false scent?"

"You mustn't do anything of the sort. They've had a long search, and they deserve to find me," said Carrie.

Mr. Ruggles appeared undecided; but the next moment the whole band appeared dashing along the terrace, and led by young Byrne.

The boy's quick eyes detected Miss Van Zandt's light dress in an instant.

"There she is, there she is," he cried, "and she isn't hidden a bit."

"That's because she's found," remarked Ruggles with a superior smile.

"Who found her?" cried Pat eagerly.

"I had that pleasure," replied the journalist.

Miss Van Zandt dreaded the next question, and when it came it froze her with horror.

"Have you kissed her yet?"

"Little boy, hold your tongue," cried Carrie indignantly.

Ruggles smothered a laugh and looked mischievous.

"Is that part of the game?" he asked.

"That's what she said," replied the unabashed Pat. "She got up the game."

"You awful child!" exclaimed Carrie. "If you say another word I'll box your ears."

"Far be it from me to dispute the arrangements of the fair mistress of the revels," said Ruggles, advancing a step.

"Mr. Ruggles! How dare you? That's enough!"

"But I haven't begun yet," replied the incorrigible Ruggles.

Carrie was fairly at bay. Her cheeks were crimson and she had drawn back as far as she could into the little recess among the vines. It was an embarrassing situation, but the girl was so fully alive to its ludicrous side that it was with difficulty she could command her countenance so as to affect anger, and any attempt at dignity was out of the question.

"You naughty children," she cried to little Pat and his companions who had formed a ring outside and stood looking on, grinning broadly, "there's nothing to laugh at;" and as she said it, she laughed herself.

Ruggles came forward into the arbor.

"Now, Mr. Ruggles," she remonstrated, "I shall be very angry."

Mr. Ruggles caught her outstretched hand and kissed it.

"I must be content to compromise on this," he remarked.

She snatched her hand indignantly away. "How dare you?" she cried. "What do you take me for?"

"I like to take you for better or worse."

He was very close to her, and there was an earnest ring in his voice, and a serious meaning in his eyes which did not escape Miss Van Zandt. Her laugh was a little forced as she replied:

"You'd better take care what you say, or I may take you at your word."

Ruggles kept up the fiction of jest, but the graver emotion showed through his playfulness.

"You have wonderfully taking ways, and this will be the happiest day of my life if they will really lead you so far."

Miss Van Zandt's eyes fell, and her reply was inaudible. Pat looked on critically from a little distance.

"They're sparking," he remarked.

"Are they really?" inquired Carmelita, with open-eyed interest.

"You bet they are," returned young Pat, dogmatically; "I know. By-and-by when I've time I'll show you how it's done. Come on; let's hide and seek again. We'll get no more good of her to-day."

Young Byrne was right. Carrie Van Zandt's interest in the picnic was over. When the children had scattered again among the terraces she walked slowly home across the vineyard with Ruggles, and the westering sun, as it bathed the foothills with its radiance, saw no happier couple in all California.

CHAPTER XX.

"Cuckoo," cried little Carmelita, peeping out between the bars of the heavy gate. She had selected Mr. Byrne's wine vault as a cool and altogether suitable hiding-place, and had crept in, pulling the grated door behind her. Now she began to fear that she had been needlessly successful in concealing herself, for though the terraces resounded with the children's voices, no one came near her. She did not wish to escape detection—she was even willing to be found soon, especially if young Byrne were the discoverer, but if no one came near her, where was the fun of hiding at all?

So little Carmelita cried, "Cuckoo!" and scanned the limited area visible from her hair with eager eyes.

The first figures that crossed her range of vision were those of Field and Jeffries. They came along one of the terraces and on reaching the open space in front of the vault they halted and looked about them.

"I believe that young Ruggles has gone home," remarked Field. "I've been over half the vineyard and seen no sign of him."

"Very likely," replied Jeffries, indifferently. "I must get the children together now. They're to have tea at the overseer's house, and go home from there. It's time they started."

"Cuckoo," cried Carmelita, who was waxing woefully impatient.

"They're round here now," said Field. "I heard one of them just then."

Carmelita's signal had at last reached the ears it was intended for, and young Byrne dashed into the glade with half a dozen youngsters at his heels.

"I heard her," shouted Pat. "She must be round here somewhere."

"There's Mr. Jeffries," cried another boy. "Say, Mr. Jeffries, have you seen Carmelita?"

"Shut up!" commanded Pat. "Taint fair to ask questions. Everyone for himself. That's what my pa says."

The children scattered among the vines in eager search, but were soon brought back by a view-halloo from young Pat.

"There she is! I've found her, kids. Come out, Carmelita."

Carmelita, nothing loth, attempted to obey, and pushed with all her strength against the gate, but it resisted her efforts.

"I can't," said the child. "I can't open the door."

"Why, you've never been and pulled that gate to, have you?" cried Pat, with evident concern. "It has a catch-lock, and my pa says there ain't a key in San Pablo will open it except his own."

Thus discouraging information wrung a doleful cry from the little Mexican.

"Oh, Pat, let me out, please," she sobbed. "I'm afraid."

Mr. Jeffries heard the cry and came quickly to the gate.

"What's the matter?" he asked. "Have you got shut in, Carmelita? Don't cry, dear; we'll soon get you out."

"That you won't, I'm afraid," said young Pat. "No one has a key but Pop."

"We can send to him and get it, can't we?" asked Jeffries.

"But he's gone to San Antonio," replied the boy.

"This is very awkward," said the schoolmaster, with added gravity of manner. "But clearly the child can't be left here all the afternoon."

"Mr. Byrne may not have started yet," interposed Field. "He was on his way to the overseer's house not a great while ago."

"Run, Byrne; run," cried Jeffries.

"Oh, please run, and run fast," urged Carmelita, who had been listening to the discussion of her prospects with very intelligible interest.

Young Pat was off like a shot.

"Go by the road," Field shouted after him. "If he has started, you may meet him before he passes the vineyard gate."

Jeffries reached through the bars and took the little prisoner's hand in his.

"Now, my dear, you mustn't fret or worry," he said very gently; "you'll get out in a few minutes."

"But if I don't get out?" sobbed Carmelita.

"Well, if you don't, I'll stay here and keep you company till you do," replied the schoolmaster.

"And tell me stories?" asked the child, eagerly.

"If you like," he answered.

The other children grouped down to the entrance of the vault. Evidently Mr. Jeffries' narratives were popular in his own circle.

"Tell us the story of the wicked man who let his enemy drown and was haunted by his ghost every night at 12 o'clock."

Field shouted with laughter.

"Eh, schoolmaster," he cried, "I thought I sized up your pull with the kids pretty near right. Go ahead with your ghost story. The last new one you were telling me was a corker."

Haman Jeffries evidently did not like the interruption.

"Nonsense, Field," he said, brusquely: "you don't know what children like or what's fit for them to hear. I'll tell you a pretty fairy story, my dear."

"Then I pass," remarked Field, strolling back on the terrace. "I've no use for fairy tales."

He stopped suddenly and called back: "Here's young Pat coming as fast as he can lay leg to the ground. We'll have the news of it now."

This announcement banished all desire for the story from Carmelita's mind.

"Can you see him?" she cried. "Oh, look! Tell me, has he got the key?"

"We'll know in a moment, dear," said the schoolmaster, still soothing her.

In fact, at that instant, young Pat appeared, woefully out of breath.

"It's all right," he panted—"I—found—Pop. Met him just at the gate. Two—seconds more and—he'd have passed. Brace up, Carmelita, you'll be out—in a—minute."

"Well done, my boy," said Jeffries, patting the lad's shoulder. "You ran famously."

"There ain't another kid in San Pablo that can live with me for 100 or 200 yards," said the youngster proudly.

Mr. Byrne now came into sight, moving at a dignified pace. He walked straight up to the vault and unlocking the gate released the little girl, who was immediately overwhelmed with congratulations by her playfellows.

"Now, Carmelita," said young Pat; "I found you out now," and he forthwith exacted the misplaced forfeit, which the little maiden pondered willingly enough.

"Yes," she said, "and you found your pa to let me out. You may have another for it at."

Pat took the proffered reward while his father lectured the schoolmaster on the misadventure.

"Wid all due submission to you, Mr. Jeffries, I'd keep the children out o' that vault av I were in your place. Another minute or two and I'd be half a mile on the road to San Antonio, and how'd you have got the poor child out thin, I'd like to know?"

"It was an accident, sir," explained Jeffries. "It shan't occur again."

"I want the dure left open, anyhow," pursued the Hon. Pat, "for the place is empty, an' this slack time's a good chance o' gettin' it cleaned out. But the vineyard's big, an' yez can find some other part to play in. D'ye mind that, Pat?"

"Yes, sir," answered his son.

"You'll be goin' to tay soon, anyhow," pursued Mr. Byrne, consulting his watch. "It's risin' 5 o'clock."

"I am a thousand times obliged for the trouble you have taken," Mr. Byrne," said Jeffries with a bow.

"Ye're intirely welcome," answered the Hon. Pat. "Only kape the young ones away from here. It was wan chance in ten Pat got me, an' av he hadn't the little girl might ha' stayed here all night."

At this appalling possibility Carmelita set up a terrified howl.

"Sooner than that should have happened," remarked Jeffries, "I think I would have taken it upon myself to have the vault broken open."

"And yo'd have found that same no aisy job," retorted the Hon. Pat. "It's built as strong as stone and cimmint can make it, an' ye can see what the gate is for yersilf. Howsomever, the little girl's on the right side of it now, an' it'll be her own fault av she gits on the wrong side of it agin."

He returned the key to his pocket, and joined Field, who still lingered on the terrace, stopping to chuck Carmelita under the chin as he passed, and recommended her to keep out of mischief for the future. As he turned away Mr. Jeffries called on the children for three cheers in honor of Mr. Byrne, which were given with a will, the youngsters remembering the feast of grapes they had enjoyed during the day, as well as his recent service to one of their number.

The Hon. Pat, to whose nostrils the incense of applause and popularity was intimately sweet, let it come from what quarter it would, paused and raised his hat with elaborate courtesy, before descending the terraces with Field toward the vineyard entrance. Young Pat, who felt himself the hero of the moment in a degree second only to his father, imitated the old gentleman's gesture of acknowledgment with a ludicrous precision, which caused the schoolmaster to smile, and set all the children cheering again.

"Now, young ladies and gentlemen," cried Jeffries in his official tone, "it is nearly 5 o'clock, and we have half a mile to walk to the overseer's house for tea. Fall in, if you please."

There was a little reluctance as the youngsters prepared to turn their backs on the unwonted pleasures of the vineyard, but not much; for, though Jeffries was very popular among them, his discipline was good, and the children knew when an order was intended to be obeyed. They formed in ranks as they had marched to the picnic, a dusty, tired, happy band. The schoolmaster delegated Pat Byrne to precede the line, as he was thoroughly familiar with the various terraces, which the majority of the children were not. The boy accepted the office with no small pride, and reviewed his charges critically.

"Dress to the front, Harry Smith. If I'm going to lead this gang, this gang has got to look like something. Tie your shoe, Mamie Dollett. Do you suppose I'm going to have any such scarecrow as you walking through my Pop's vineyard? Now, come along, all together."

Young Byrne had a fair alto voice and he struck up the stirring military song "Marching Through Georgia." The children took their time from him, and moved off along the terrace keeping step to the inspiring strains.

Jeffries lingered a moment and watched the little column defile along the leafy path. The fresh, young voices sounded pleasantly on the summer air; the sun was resting broad and bright on the western slope of the foothills, and the mounting terraces with their lines of luxuriant vegetation, spangled with the purple and crimson of the ripe grapes, shimmered in the afternoon heat. The world seemed a fair place, even to Haman Jeffries, who still wrestled vaguely with the dark doubt that had come to him with early morning. It was just twelve hours since he had seen Richard Morley's ghost on the rocky platform whence the murderer's bullet had hurled him. The spectre had never left Haman Jeffries through the long hours of that day of pleasure and merrymaking. Its denouncing words had never ceased to ring in his ears. Since dawn he had moved and spoken like a man in a dream. Those around him had noticed nothing. The schoolmaster seemed to them the schoolmaster they had always known—visionary, fantastic, unaccountable. But Jeffries himself, after an effort to reconcile the apparition with the living world through the medium of that wonderful resemblance which every one told him Ruggles bore to the murdered man, abandoned the attempt in despair. A voice from the grave had spoken to him; a cry from the world of spirits had reached him. Dick Morley dead had stepped between Haman and Kate with a vigor and authority which Dick Morley living had never assumed. To a man of Jeffries' beliefs and tendencies, to realize this was to realize despair, and yet he could not give up Kate.

Fate was dealing hardly by him for the moment, but his destiny—the destiny which he believed in—must triumph in the end.

The clear voices of the children floated to him on the evening air. He roused himself with an impatient start; the duties of the moment claimed him. He turned to follow, but was stopped by a figure which stepped down on the terrace from among the vines and laid a detaining hand on his arm.

"Mr. Jeffries, a word with you," said Jack Scott.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Manager (to critic)—We are thinking of having a real tree for a scene in our new play. What kind would you suggest? Critic—Well, I think a chestnut would be the most appropriate.—*Time.*

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is becoming a universal favorite for restoring gray hair to its original color, and making hair grow thick and strong.

APOLOGY FOR WOMAN.

We 'low that woman was made from a rib
Of Adam's. But shucks! her brains
Are biegiety-pickiety, odds and ends
Fixed up from his remains;
But—the Lord made 'em.

It was by accident, though, we air thinkin';
He can't be proud of the job,
With each tongues as they now been given
Ter gossip, an' scold an' sob;
But—the Lord made 'em.

It was a woman, ye know, who gossiped
In Eden, with Satan hissed;
They've jest piam' sure to spread all the news,
An' make it lore they're let;
But—the Lord made 'em.

'Tain't safe to taust wimmen with nuthin',
Tell everythin' they know;
For if they hain't got no sense ter reason,
An' do change their minds so;
But—the Lord made 'em.

They sets themselves up on principle,
Frustratin' of the men,
'Gainst justice an' envy enjyment,
Nine of 'em out o' ten;
But—the Lord made 'em.

They're so onreasonable, thar answer is
"Bees so 'tis" to every why;
Some acts one way an' some another;
We'uns can't knock 'em, don't try;
But—the Lord made 'em.

They gives thar advice as confident
Ez if it within' here on yearth
Were hurlfez preshus, an' think it s'pridin',
That we'uns shake with mirth;
But—the Lord made 'em.

Yet talk of foolin', why, a spindlin' snip
O' a gal will fool a man
Thet's six feet high an' two hundred poun'
Aben enuythin'. She can;
For—the Lord made 'em.
—*Eugene Field in New York Tribune.*

HELP ONE ANOTHER.

"He p one another," the snowflakes said
As hey cuddled down in their fleecy bed;
"One of us here would not be felt,
Ons of us there would quickly melt;
Bu I'll help you, and you help me,
And then we'll a big white drift we'll see!"

"He p one another," the maple spray
Said to its fellow leaves one day;
"The sun would wither me here alone,
Long enough ere the day is gone;
Bu I'll help you, and you help me,
And then what a splendid shade there'll be!"

"Help one another," the deadtop cried,
Seeing another close to its side;
"Th s warm south breeze would dry me away,
And I should be gone ere noon to-day;
But I'll help you, and you help me,
And we'll make a brook and run to the sea."

"Help one another," a grain of sand
Said to another grain just at hand;
"The wind may carry me over the sea,
And then O what will become of me?
But, come, my brother, give me your hand;
We'll build a mountain, and there we'll stand."

And so the snowflakes grew to drifts,
The grains of sand to mountains;
The leaves became a pleasant shade,
And dewdrops fed the fountains.
—*Rev. George F. Hunting in The Parish Visitor.*

THE YELLOW DRAWING ROOM

BY MONA CAIRD,

AUTHOR OF THE FAMOUS ORIGINAL ARTICLE IN THE "WESTMINSTER REVIEW" ON "IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE?"

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I approach this episode in my life, which presents itself to my memory thus entitled, with a dislike mingled with fascination. I hate the whole subject, but I can't leave it alone. Those accursed three weeks spent under the same roof with Vanora Haydon seem to have deprived me of myself, unhinged me destroyed the balance of my character. I feel as if I might perhaps throw off this absurd spell by calmly smoothing out the ruffled memories and studying them scientifically.

Vanora's aunt, Miss Clementina Thorne, was a nice, appreciative old maiden lady, who thought me the most estimable and charming of men. I had long regarded her with warm affection, tempered only with a mild resentment of her perpetual attempts to get me married. In her pressing invitation to come once more to Fairfield, where the fresh air would be so good for me after my dusty and dingy office, I read at sight that another matrimonial scheme was fermenting in that most busy genial brain. I knew that this time she had destined me for one of her nieces, as she mentioned that they had no visitors at present, and that Vanora would be at home. Though I had hovered about Clara with vague admiration for over a year, her aunt mentioned in her much underlined epistle that her brother-in-law, since his dear wife's death, had let the girls have too much of their own way, and that Vanora (who had received permission to decorate and furnish the drawing room at Fairfield exactly as she pleased) had unworthily employed her liberty by producing a room of brilliant yellow.

I had a prejudice against Vanora, and this last freak made me think none the better of her. Evidently she was rather a headstrong and probably affected young person; everyone said that she liked to make herself conspicuous, and that you never knew what she was going to do next. I hate that sort of a girl. The true woman is retiring, unobtrusive, indistinguishable even until you come to know her well, and then she is very much like what every other true woman would be under the same conditions. I had pronounced views in these matters.

As for a yellow drawing room! I felt a sort of scornful amusement in that drawing room!

I was anxious to see just how far Vanora's mania to be out of the common had carried her in this instance.

Arrived at Fairfield I was at once shown into the notorious drawing room. It was yellow. The color had been washed out of the very daffodils, which looked green with jealousy, the sunshine was confronted in a spirit of respectful independence, brotherhood being acknowledged, but the principle of equality uncompromisingly asserted.

Miss Thorne sadly shook her head.

"We want my brother-in-law to have the room done over again, Mr. St. Vincent, but he won't hear of it. We did all we could with Vanora—we told her that nobody used such a brilliant color, but she only said that she found nobody, when you come to talk to him seriously, was a person quite open to reason. Dear Vanora is so quaint."

"Her taste seems to be rather quaint," I said.

Several visitors were passionately admiring the prospect, the pictures, the chairs and tables, anything to protect themselves against a threatening summons to say something about the general coloring. Miss Thorne seems to be piteously endeavoring, by her manners, her attire, her sentiments to atone for that unpardonable drawing room. The sisters also, Mary and Clara, were doing their best in the same direction. But hopeless was their protest. The room was in a glow of golden light; no ladylike antidote, however strong, could lead one to ignore it. It was radiant, bold, unapologetic, unabashed. It was not the room that any ideal woman would have created. My ideal woman would unfailingly choose a nice tone of grey-blue for her drawing room. My suspicions that Clara Haydon was my ideal woman grew stronger as I watched her quiet English face bent over the tea-tray. I liked the straightforward look of the girl, her blue eyes and fair complexion. If I was to give up my liberty the reins should be handed over to a kind, sensible young woman like Clara, who would hate to make herself remarkable. I think the hot afternoon sun, and the unceasing sound of Aunt Clementina's voice, must have made me drowsy, for I was thinking mistily what a wonderfully and conspicuously clean girl Clara Haydon was, when the door opened, and I found myself floundering (I cannot do more than describe these dreamy impressions) in an ocean of laughter.

In my efforts to keep my head above water I discovered rather sharply that I had upset my tea, which Clara's exceedingly clean fingers had just poured out for me. This brought me to my senses.

"I appear to be graduating for an idiot asylum," I exclaimed, furious at my clumsiness and stupidity. Vanora laughed in a friendly manner. "We have all been yearning to get rid of this cup," she said, "and we really feel grateful to you for your opportune assistance."

In the few bewildering moments of apology and reassurance, I found myself presented emphatically to Vanora, and lightly by indication to a dark and lank young man, who followed her into the room. Vanora herself was simply radiant. She had a mass of glistening, golden hair, a color full, varying, emotional, eyes like the sea (I lose my temper when people ask me to describe their color). In figure she was robust, erect, pliant, firmly knit. Though her movements were so swift there was nothing restless about her. A grounded tone of repose sounded up, through the surface scintillations. She was vital, not galvanic. That was the revealing word—vital.

In the human color spectrum she took the place of the yellow ray. This was all out of keeping. According to my doctrines it was even impossible. Women ought to take the place of the blue or violet rays. In my scheme of the universe they always did so, except in the case of distinctly unwomanly women. But this—in spite of offending against every canon I had ever set up—Vanora certainly was not. She was supremely, overpoweringly womanly.

The womanhood of her sisters paled before the exuberant feminine quality which I could not but acknowledge in Vanora. Everything was wrong and contradictory. I seemed to be taking part in some comedy of errors, wherein Vanora played a sort of fantastic columbine, and I—the part of a fool, I began grimly to suspect. For already (I shrugged my shoulders at myself in contemptuous despair) I found that I hated the lank young man who had been introduced as Mr. George Inglis, simply and solely because I saw that he was head over ears in love with Vanora, and that she treated him with a sort of indescribable good fellowship, mingled with a peculiar tenderness. (I never saw anything to equal Vanora's tenderness when she was moved that way.)

"I hear, Miss Vanora," said, "that the creator of this room is entirely yourself."

The lank admirer looked around. Vanora glanced at me alertly.

"You have every reason to be proud," I continued, determined not to spare her; "you must have surprised more people than you could easily count, though I have no wish to impugn arithmetic. They will be grateful to you for a new sensation."

"Forgive me for disagreeing with you," she said. "It is so easy to surprise people; they are so amiable; they keep themselves always prepared for astonishment, they are like a sensitized plate which is ready at a moment's notice to be surprised into a photograph. You come with your dogma or your self-evident fact, or simply your pot of yellow paint, and, behold, forth spring the various amazements. Oh no! (thanking you all the same), I am no proud of having startled a few people, whose mission in life is to be startled."

I raised my eyebrows witheringly. My ideal woman would consider it almost indelicate to play with words in this fantastic fashion. I glanced at my gray blue goddess. How comfortably certain one felt with her of enjoying conversational repose! Dear Clara! how admirably she carried out one's cherished ideas; she fitted them like a glove. I completely, ardently approved of Clara. To her I rather ostentatiously devoted myself for

A VIEW OF SPOKANE FALLS.

A City of Energy, Enterprise, Electric Lights and Motor Railways.

Value of the Magnificent Water Power There and the Absolute Certainty of Its Becoming a Large City.

It will be ten years, come next December, since I made my first and only appearance in the Spokane river opposite Spokane Falls. Under the circumstances, it was a duty into which I became thoroughly immersed to the extent of about four feet. Accompanied by a loose knot of rotund worms and a few unseasonable imitation but gaudy flies, I had gone a fishing. Shortly after shoving off into the Spokane a large and influential fish became attached to one of my earliest worms, into which I had inserted a Limerick hook of New Jersey design, to supply the neglect of nature in not giving worms as much back bone as Van DeLashmutt. This large and influential fish urged me to come in. I tried to draw the line, then and there, but as my boat started down stream and the influential fish moved towards its mountain retreat, I compromised, accepted the invitation, and added one more to the numerous falls that have made Spokane prominent. The reception was cool. I felt chilled and out of my element. I didn't remain. I realized that as no one had seen me go in, it would not be right to have folks drag the whole river bottom in quest of my person, nor no other purpose than to set upon my body and render a verdict. I determined to get ashore.

There were two shores, but I thought I'd feel perfectly satisfied with one. I remember, too, there was a right bank and a left bank. I took the right and left the other. It is still there, and has become a valuable piece of real estate. I reached the shore panting, with not enough breath to start a scandal. I took off my pants and looked around for a hitching bush, but finding none, I built a fire, spread the things on a rock hard by and watched for sightseers and two hours. The time passed, but nothing else. Not a soul was in sight. There was a sawmill about three hundred yards off, but I don't think it saw me.

No one requested Johnny to get his gun out. Everybody in the surrounding country seemed quiet and respectable except myself. At the end of two hours I reinserted my limbs into their daily haunts, gave the haunts the regulation crease, and, doubling a rocky bluff, mingled with the 160 inhabitants, who at that time infested Spokane Falls, and said I didn't know how to fish.

The following Sunday Judge Nash caught my friend of the wormy appetite, still attached to a fragment of my line, and said it weighed one pound and nineteen ounces. I didn't dispute him, nor would I if he had said it had the weight of a senatorial endorsement.

The above reads like a fish story, I know. I mention it to show my early and intimate knowledge of Spokane Falls. Then not a soul saw my fall and subsequent denudation. If I should attempt the same thing now 10,000 people would gaze at me in horror. The clerks in at least three national banks, carrying heavy deposits of paper weights, would knock me silly. I would be mobbed, for the reason that the spot where I formed a harrowing sight in 1879, is now the site of a great financial mart. To make this spot clearer, I might add that two years after I went fishing, Spokane Garry, the old Indian chief, told me that he was the only person who saw me as I clambered up out of the water, while he was sitting in a teepee near by. To hear him tell it, knocked the idea out of me that Indians never laugh.

Spokane Falls is one of those places which have never been settled. The falls certainly never were, and possibly never will be. Spokane has been in an unsettled condition since 1822. At the Spokane House, East of the ever present falls, the agents of the Hudson Bay company settled for the furs purchased of the Indians and that is the only real bona fide settlement on record.

The number of people who camped on the site of Spokane Falls between 1832 and 1880 and didn't settle there, would form a large and disgusted assemblage, whose hindsight is as clear as the empyrean dome and as full of kick as a pictorial mule.

There was a probable settlement of Spokane during the glacial epoch, but that's too far back to be turned out ready cash, to-day. At that time the whole country was on the move. Although international boundaries were not drawn, it is certain that the best part of the American continent shifted for itself, as no one was around who seemed to care. Left to its own sweet will, a large part moved over into the United States and brought its resources along.

Speaking of the Glaciers, Lieutenant Symons, U. S. A., says: "Probably the largest of these Glaciers was one which formed in the region of Pend d' Oreille lake, swept to the southwest across the Spokane plains, receiving the Coeur d' Alene Glaciers, and on across Hangman's creek, the Four Lakes country and still on to the southwest, spreading itself out like a great fan, and grinding up the rocks and spreading boulders over the Spokane plains, and the area south of Badger mountain and Crab creek, and rendering its aid in forming the ancient Columbian lake."

Not long after this, probably in the following spring, when the grass got ripe, Jim Glover, A. M. Cannon, J. J. Brown, Judge Nash and Frederick Post, went up and got a site on the Spokane river where Spokane Falls is now, attending to business. It may be that Lake Hoover went with them, but got crowded out and went down to Colfax. However, they were all there excepting Jake, when I visited the Falls in 1879.

I think if anything settled Spokane the glaciers did it. The boys I have mentioned stopped there afterwards, traded with Enoch Sylquot, played seven-up, pre-empted, played old sledge, homesteaded, played some more seven-up and became rich and useful members of society and the banking fraternity. About 17,000 others have gone there since, so as to give my friends tone and a fair percentage on their money.

When I first saw Spokane Falls, it contained about 150 people, including Indians not taxed. Some days it contained more. The population at night was much smaller as to Indians, but received great reinforcements in the way of dogs after sundown and something in the way of victuals. The Indians lived mostly on the outskirts of the town and anything that was left in canned goods in the back yard. If an Indian seemed ill or old and could not get away with what he found, his efforts were aided by from five to seventeen dogs and two squaws. But all that was nearly ten years ago.

After remaining at the Falls a few days I put my impressions in print, and although they suggested prophecies which were not thought warranted, every one of them has been fulfilled and more.

The history of the Spokane Indian is wrapped in a thick opaque mystery, while the Indian himself is wrapped in a transparent blanket, with the U. S. A. D. brand and a bright red or a Nile green blue color upon it. This draws attention from its intrinsic value and prevents investigation.

Even the name by which the tribe is known is in a dubious state of uncertainty. It is spelled five different ways, each one of which lacks the sanction of Webster. The Pacific Fur Company, when frozen out by the Northwest Fur Company and a series of hard winters, gave it without an "s" in the transfer papers, but in the war department map of 1838 the "e" was put in. I have traced this from its mouth to its source, and away back at the little end of history I find that the map was compiled by an officer named Greene, assisted by a draftsman named Browne, who added an "e" to every word ending with an "h" that they recovered. In this way they enlarged our vocabulary with considerable ease, ended their reports with a delicate pigtail flourish and enriched the ink contractors. The postage on a single letter then was eight times what it is now, and losses to the government by the dude spelling and official extravagance of the war department were more than made up by the healthy rate of postage.

The word Spokane is not properly pronounced by one person in 5000. To give it correctly is quite a knack. The jaw should be set firmly but not stiffly, the tongue resting on the lower floor of the mouth. The Sp is to be sounded first, you then raise the tongue up against the rafters of the roof of the mouth and give utterance to the first word in the classic and impulsive sentence "Ach mein Gott!" If you are not classic, you can approximate the sound without smothering it, by imitating the effort incident to removing a fruit butter hair from the airtight compartment between your false teeth plate and the shingles above, producing a gagging sensation, accompanied by a desire to swear; breath hard, and finish the effort by gently dropping on the sound of an ass in anthracite, Ireland or any of our democratic wards.

The tribal name of the Spokanes, Ross Cox says meant something like Children of the Sun. Assuming Old Sol to be the father, I don't like the idea of the mother being an unknown quantity. As the father probably died without much will, and it being too hereafter to fix up a codicil, it is quite certain that as soon as Spokane becomes worth $40,000 a small front foot, some red-faced smudge of an Anneka Jans will pop up and claim the most valuable part of the city. It is a fact that Enoch Sylequot received $2000 from the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to release all claim to a little corner of the town several years ago, and immediately a white man took his place. Outside of that the Indian title is extinct, having perished with the Indians as rapidly as they were killed off by the deputy sheriffs and firewater. Every year sees less of the Indian. He is being crowded out and down. He is but a remnant now and will soon disappear forever.

Among cities on the Pacific coast Spokane Falls is a wonder. It has more enterprise than either Tacoma or Seattle. It has made, under all the circumstances of its rise, more solid front rank progress than any city in the Pacific Northwest. In many particulars it surpasses Portland. The people are cautious and liberal, sure and rapid, nervous and unflurried. No proposition staggers them, no well conned scheme is met with hesitation.

Nothing more clearly shows the snap and vim of a bright, energetic people than the adoption of new and tangible ideas or modern engines of enterprise.

In the way of electric light and power it excels the metropolis. Almost every office and store is supplied with portable electric lights. The man who would seek to enjoin a motor line or an electric railway at Spokane Falls would be thrown into the rapids. Last week in this great city of Portland a lawyer was engaged hunting up authorities for enjoining one of the Mount Tabor lines. It is different at Spokane Falls. Horace Cutter, Frank Moore and others only a few months ago formed a project for bridging the Spokane below the falls and running an electric road out on the flat west of the city about four miles. The idea of buying or condemning property for eight of way never entered their minds. They knew their people, and the people, instead of exacting enough for a strip to pay for all the land they had purchased, donated to the company lots and blocks and acres. So that when the company starts its first car, the trip, outside of the driver's wages, will be a clear profit. Here is an example that should make the people between the Willamette and Mount Tabor ashamed of themselves.

In 1879 Spokane Falls got its illuminating power in the consumption of six pounds of candles and four gallons of kerosene nightly. To-day it has in electric lights, 1755 lights of varying power. The wire circuit covers ten miles of arc circuit. The incandescent mains have an extension of four miles throughout the business portion of the city. A splendid showing for a place of 17,000 people. The telephone system, of which Spokane Falls is the center, has outside connections extending 700 miles—as far south as Walla Walla, to Lewiston, Idaho, east to Murray, west to Fort Spokane and into the Big Bend country. Will we not feel a little ashamed if those fellows up there should extend their lines to Portland. Stranger things have been done.

Spokane Falls is great on temperance and horses. It uses more water than any city of its size in the known world. There are no flies on its horses, while its horse power is estimated at 90 000. This horse power is so busy that it can't spare the time necessary to drown a man. It just slams him against a rock and pays no more attention to him. It hasn't time to freeze in winter nor to become stagnant in summer. "Jake Sutsel, I'm told, tried to measure it in 1880, but didn't leave margin enough. The day after, some remains of his horse were picked up three-fourths of a mile below the falls. They consisted of a small assortment of bots and two metacarpals, and Jake said he'd be durned if he could tell what the thing did 'mount to. By friction and a half dozen Chinese washhouses along the shore, 40,000 of this horse power is put horn du combat, leaving a clean 50,000. If not monkeyed with by mule ideas, this will, in the way of rents at $10 per h. p., enrich the city $50,000 a year. Unless they be of Grecian shape, I hate figures; especially do I detest the high-priced or mathematical. So I induced a friend to figure upon this wet wealth to see what he could get out of it. The result is that in the most noted horse-power cities there are found to be eleven human souls to each horse-power grind. I'm a little hazy about this; but it seems to a man up a tree that, as our horses are better, come higher and go faster than any others inside our pet Spokane at the late Kentucky derby), the pro rata of folks should be increased over the quadrupedal, as it were; and therefore I say, without fear of successful contradiction, that fifteen individuals at Spokane Falls are to one horse power as eleven individuals are to a horse power anywhere else.

This 50,000 horse power multiplied by fifteen buoyant souls, will show that the ultimate population of Spokane Falls cannot fall under 750,000; and by the time you comprehend these figures as clearly as I do, it will be about a 1,000,000 souls, large and small. This is a cool and collected statement, and will look firstrate in type. I made a similar statement to Dr. Baker, of Walla Walla, once, and added that figures don't lie. I went right away from where I was, when he turned his large orb on me, and said, "Figures don't lie, eh; well, young man, when you've had as much experience with them as I have had, you'll find that it depends upon who makes 'em."

Minneapolis, the largest grinding monopoly in the floury kingdom, uses 10,000 less horse power than Spokane Falls has at hand, yet Spokane Falls is called the Minneapolis of the West; but the man is born, and the day will come when that man, without having any relatives in an insane asylum, will call Minneapolis the Spokane of the East. If you can bear the strain a little more, listen when I say, that Spokane Falls has qualities greater than Minneapolis ever dreamed of. Her mill power gives her a long standing with Minneapolis; she wealth of Coeur d'Alenes gives her comparison with Denver and her grasp on wheat lifts her above any other inland city yet incorporated. This seems extravagant. It may be, yet the history of the place, during the last ten years, shows that even her own people have been and are surprised at the strides Spokane Falls has made. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company has not appreciated the importance of the point, as is shown by the fact that the first depot erected was not big enough to sell a through tapeworm ticket without folding it up. The whole story is told when I say that the company has been compelled to enlarge the depot three times, and is now preparing plans to extend again. To-day the regular through trains arrive at Spokane Falls in two sections, and enough passengers get off there to allow the abandonment of one of the sections. It is the same with trains from the west. After the train reaches Spokane Falls, if two or more cars are not cut off, the conductor is the lonesomest man this side of the tomb.

We talk about public spirit! As compared with Spokane Falls, not yet old enough to vote, our whole city hasn't as much as you could find in one block up there. Our people don't know the first thing about the blighting influence of mossbackism until a visit is made to a place of the push and pull of Spokane Falls. When one gets back here the blue mould moss smells rank and gives forth a deadening odor. If our people want to push ahead and make Portland as great as she is destined to be, even with her load of moss, they must visit the new and thriving cities growing up about them—cities which take advantage of the new appliances to trade and business, the new conveniences that can be brought into daily life. Let us pull out of the methods of twenty and thirty years ago, and realize that it is not a theory that confronts us, but a condition of things. If we don't do this we can step aside and let the young man take our place.

We talk about our buildings and get Mr. Samuels to make effective pictures of them, yet outside of the new hotel and possibly the Abington, we have nothing that will compare with the Frankfort block. There are five others almost equal, and at the end of 1889 the Frankfort will be eclipsed. But I promised myself not to go into detailed facts. Still it is hard to visit Spokane Falls without being inspired by the strong convincing facts which stand on every hand as inviting as a new bride.

In 1879 after visiting Spokane Falls I made a trip to Walla Walla. The first night out I stopped at a bachelor's named Graves forty miles south. The thermometer had gone down from 34 degrees above to 15 degrees below as I found on entering Graves's cabin. I slept the sleep of the blessed on bear skins spread before the hearth. The house was built over a small stream and during the entire night a frog croaked just beneath the hearthstones. The next day we made a drive of seventy-five miles and reached Snake river only to find the river full of ice and the ferry on the other side. It was nearly midnight. The driver was nearly frozen. Having a rifle he fired two shots intending to arouse the ferryman so that we could cross that night. No answer was received and the driver turning to me said: "If we stay here all night we'll stay forever. I'm going to plump that light in the house." He rested the rifle on the rim of the wheel and fired. There was a flash of light as though a door in the house had been suddenly opened and a flood of light shot forth. Then a very scared voice yelled across to us, "Phat in the divil d'yes mane firin' over here wid the house ful ov men an women!" We made him understand that we must come over with the ferry and get us across, and it didn't seem there would be some more good shooting. We got over at 2 A. M. and found that the driver's shot had struck a window in the attic passing within six inches of the lamp that gave it light.

At Walla Walla I called upon Dr. Baker and urged him to take an interest in Spokane Falls, or if he would not to allow me. I showed him that for $4000 I could obtain a large interest in the place. Havermale had not yet proved up on his homestead, covering about one-third of the town site. I spoke of the tremendous water power and became as eloquent as possible in expatiating upon the future of the place. The doctor listened and then pooh-poohed the idea of Spokane Falls ever becoming a city of importance. As to the water power, he pointed to Oregon City, where he had had some experience. He threw a large amount of cold water upon my ardor and I listened to him feeling that as he had made his wealth here he must be posted. But I did not know then what I afterward learned—this, that a water power near tide water is not as valuable as one inland. Why? This is why: When the thing to be shipped is brought so near tide water and there changed from an unmanufactured to a manufactured state—as wheat and flour—it doesn't pay to make the charge for the saving secured in railroad freights. A ton of wheat transformed into flour at Spokane Falls, at the same cost as at Oregon City, saves more freight to the shipper—on a more valuable staple—flour, at the former place than at the latter. Figure on that proposition from now till doomsday and you can't fail to recognize its force and effect.

Will there be a reaction? If this thing now going on everywhere except at Portland is a boom—and it looks very much like it—there will be a reaction. When you were a schoolboy, you used to throw dirt up ten or fifteen feet and say, "Whatever goes up must come down." Booms are simply throwing dirt up, and you can't get around it. Some of the dirt will light on your companions' heads, some will get down their backs, and there will be some squirming. The town or region that offers some real solid reason for its growth will suffer little or none. Speculators—I was going to say, pure and simple, but I won't—will get squeezed. I don't look for a reaction at Portland. If one does come at Spokane Falls, it will not last long. The town is too well based. There is no excuse for its existence. The improvements are too substantial. The mining trade, the entrance of the O. R. & N. into the city, the building of the Spokane & Northern railroad, the grinding of the Big Bend wheat crop of '89, and the business tact of the citizens will carry Spokane Falls over the decade ending in '99. What then? Every ten years, about since 1832, we have had a tumble. The war changed it some. It altered the conditions. The crash of '57 would have been followed by one in '67 had the war not changed the routine. It came in '73. It was with us, red-eyed and gory, in '83, and it will come again, just when we need it—just when we show that we are not business men but speculators. The higher the dirt goes, the further it will fall. If this thing keeps on, there will be an over production of real estate. We're a little ahead of the home market; the government supplies the foreign demand. Look out, or you'll find there's too much dirt in the air. What's to be done? Simply this. Pull out where the conditions do not suggest a permanent investment. Draw down your bets if you haven't faith enough to give odds, and put your money in Portland. If mossbackism won't allow you to do that, place it where there is no boom, or, better still, do that thing and start that scheme which will burst the almost inevitable—improve the property you have, put your money into circulation. It will ease things up wonderfully, and untwine the fingers of one man from the throat of another whenever he pleases them there.

RABELAIS.

BALLAD OF THE DISHCLOTH.

Oh, lithe and listen, maidens all,
If you have felt Love's magic sway;
Nor listening, heedless let me call
In bringing you this humble lay.
In Louisville there lived a lass,
And Susan was her tuneful name:
And many swains her door did pass,
And dared not pass inside that same.

For Susan, lovely maid, worked out;
And the hours of shekels earned she;
But no young man must come about,
Was her stern mistress' harsh decree.
So Susan tried to steel her heart
Against the lovers' pleading tones.
And bade the grocer boy depart,
Nor listen to the ragman's groans.

But when the dark-eyed butcher lad
Sighed, as he brought the morning steak,
And told her of the love he had,
The maiden's heart began to wake.
And daily came the butcher lad,
And daily the r devotions grew;
And soon they mourned the maudate sad
Which made his calls so wondrous few.

But lovers always laugh at Fate,
And Susan laid a brilliant plan,
By which, when "missus" went out late,
The maiden could summon her young man.
Oh! joyously fair Susan sang
When'er her mistress went to tea;
And from the kitchen window hung
A snowy dishcloth fair to see.

And, when the butcher boy drove by
And saw the signal flapping there,
He'd softly to his love bird fly,
With head and heart as light as air.
"Ah! darling, hang the dishcloth out!"
He would scream when he brought the meat
"I will if missus ain't about,"
Said Susan, looking shyly sweet.

But now the ardent lover pined
For wealth, that wedded he might be,
And, with this object in his mind,
He went into far countries.
She promised, weeping while she vowed
And laid the dishcloth on the shelf,
"It shall not wave!" she cried, aloud,
"For any lover but yourself!"

The year passed by, and helped by Fate,
With wealth the happy youth came back,
And with light step and heart elate
He trod in the old familiar track.
Full warily he sought the yard,
For to surprise his willing love,
And saw, with heart that thumped right hard,
Her dishcloth waving from above.

"Oh! trust sublime!" he fondly cried,
And ran to kiss the signal white;
But as he reached the casement's side,
What tableau met his frenzied sight!
There sat false Susan in the chair
Resplendent still in buxom charms,
Holding, oh, how coy and debonair!
A gulping infant in her arms.

"What means this spectacle?" said he,
Brushing a scalding tear aside;
"I thought you would not come," said she,
"And so became the milkman's bride."
"What means that dishcloth, then," he cried,
"That from your upper casement swings?"
"That's not a dishcloth," she replied,
"That's where we dry the baby's slings."
—*Chicago News.*

Dommy Sad.

Terre Haute Express.

Sympathizing Caller—I know it must be awful, Mrs. Birrett, to love one's husband with such soul and tenderness, but perhaps it is better than if he had to suffer on a bed of sickness a long time.

Mrs. Birrett—And to think he should get sick right as he was bringing home my new bonnet. Do you suppose it might chance to be in style a year from now?

Falling hair may be prevented, brashy hair made soft, and a renewed growth of hair stimulated by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor.

AMUSEMENT WORLD.

Effie Ellsler in "Egypt" at New Park This Week.

Cecilian Opera Company Coming—Booth and Barrett Open the New California Theater —Dramatic Notes.

On to-morrow evening the charming actress Effie Ellsler, whose name is known wherever the beautiful play "Hazel Kirke" has been performed, will make her re-appearance in Portland in a play written by the late Laura Don, herself an actress of no mean repute, entitled "Egypt." An exchange says of Miss Ellsler's performance:

Those who were fortunate enough to attend the theater last evening were no doubt surprised at the deep and absorbing interest centering in Laura Don's play as brought by Effie Ellsler and her excellent company. Those who have admired Effie Ellsler in serious roles should by all means see her in "Egypt." It is a revelation, showing how broad and comprehensive is her art. She makes of this girlish part a delightful picture, full of the charm of simplicity, a charm that has no equal, by the way.

The play is a remarkable creation in a way. It introduces a dream that is probably more original, and affording a wider scope to the actress, than any known to the stage. Its characters are drawn from life and are all good, and its direction is frequently superb. There is a wonderful climax in the third act, where Egypt receives the news of her father's death. But, to speak briefly, it is a strong play, abounding in dramatic interest.

There is an indefinable something about the humor of Effie Ellsler that cannot be aught else but genius. It is as fitting as a will-o'-the-wisp, yet so tangible that you almost feel its delicate suggestiveness.

Full of tender thoughts, like the soul of the mistress who created it, "Egypt" is a poem that will bear repeated readings, and in the skilled hands of Effie Ellsler its beauty shines with the radiance one might expect from such a gifted and intelligent woman.

"Egypt" will be given on Monday and Tuesday nights, "Hazel Kirke" on Wednesday and Thursday, and another new play by Frank Harry, entitled "Judge Not," on Friday and Saturday nights. The latter play has been pronounced by the Eastern critics a strongly dramatic work, affording Miss Ellsler brilliant opportunities for fine acting.

The Cecilian Opera Company, under the management of Mr. Charles Edward Hamilton, will give Von Suppe's tuneful opera, "Pretty Galatea," at the New Park, on Friday and Saturday evenings, May 31 and June 1, appearing in Portland for those two nights only. The company consists of Miss Caroline Millzner, long a popular soprano in the Bay city, Miss Helen Judson contralto, Mr. E. D. Crandall tenor and F. G. B. Mills, baritone. They will also give the garden scene, from "Faust," on Saturday evening.

That was a brilliant theatrical event, which took place in San Francisco on last Tuesday evening—the opening of the new California Theater by the Booth-Barrett Company in "Othello." All the wealth, fashion and beauty of the city were present, and it was, without doubt, the most interesting occasion in the dramatic line San Francisco has ever witnessed. Full descriptions of the new and magnificent structure have been published in the leading San Francisco dailies, and the following article on the opening night is from the *Chronicle:*

San Francisco has become so notable for its ability and readiness to grace a grand dramatic or operatic attraction with a magnificent audience, that no one expected last night to find the opening of the California theater a society affair. The occasion was unusual, and eminently well calculated to call out society in all its brilliancy. Two great dramatic artists of world-wide celebrity were to interpret a grand Shakespearean play with settings such as had not before been seen in this city. The management had wisely seized the opportunity to dedicate a new temple of art, as the lunches and refreshments, so that all the requirements for a generous display of public enthusiasm and appreciation had been provided. Beyond these incentives, however, there was another influence at work to attract the playgoers of San Francisco to the new California theater last night. The glamor of an old and honored name and a celebrated history had seized the patrons of the drama. The history of the old California theater is inseparably associated with that of the city itself. The old California was the first substantial monument to art erected in the embryo metropolis by the Golden Gate. Its construction was the evidence of an aspiration toward a higher order of social and intellectual attainments, and its history was as honorable as the motives that led to its foundation.

Many of the fashionable playgoers of San Francisco to-day drew their first inspirations from the stage of the old California theater. The models that they set up for their guidance, and by which they judged of the merits of later performances, were ideals formed by observation of the legitimate dramatic representations so splendidly given by the historic management of the old California. Impelled by the influence of these reminiscences, the older members of society flocked to the opening of the new theater last night. The younger playgoers, inspired rather by a tradition than a remembrance, were equally earnest in their desire to assist in the dedication of the new temple to the muse of tragedy, and the result was the assemblage of an audience which, in the elegance of its attire, the brilliancy of its jewels, and the superb beauty of its women, has never been surpassed in San Francisco. It is doubtful if, in the enthusiastic days of Patti's successes in the city, the diamond-decked beauties who flocked to applaud her were more numerous or lovely than last night.

Everything assisted to make the opening of the theater delightfully auspicious. A summer night, clear and balmy, encouraged the playgoers to array themselves in their costliest attire. The unobscured moon made the night almost as light as day, and showed the thoroughfare in front of the theater filled with an interested multitude of spectators, attracted by the brilliant exterior of the building and the excitement attending the arrival of the fashionable audience. Everybody was unusually prompt. The carriages began to dash up to the theater long before 8 o'clock, and at the latter hour the auditorium was a complete mass of broadcloth and silks, in which jewels flashed till the rays of the countless electric lights on every side paled by comparison. Precisely at 8 o'clock the play began, and fifteen minutes after the order in the auditorium was perfect, for the latest playgoer had arrived and every ear was bent to catch the speech of Barrett as he stood before the mimic Venetian senate on almost the same spot as he had stood nearly a quarter of a century ago.

The thoughts that filled the veteran playgoers as they looked over the immense and fashionable gathering were tinged with a sorrow to which the great majority of the audience were strangers. The fact was painfully apparent to the veteran patrons of the drama that a marvelous transformation had taken place in the audiences of San Francisco since Barrett and McCullough opened the old California, and that in the rapid and startling change many of the old familiar faces had disappeared forever.

Theatrical Notes.

Effie Ellsler at the New Park this week.

Patti Rosa continues to have great success in England.

Lotta is laid up in New York from the effects of a fall.

Grace Hawthorne wishes to act in New York next season.

Charles H. Drew is to be the Jonah in "A Brass Monkey" next season.

Lillian Russell is at her old tricks and is singing when she feels like it.

A benefit is in contemplation in aid of the three children of Selina Delaro.

Mme. Minnie Eauk has been received with unbounded enthusiasm at Leipsic.

Digby Bell and Laura Joyce Bell contemplate starring next season in a new comedy.

Richard Golden appears to have made a success with his new play of "Jed Prouty."

Billy Birch is to be one of the end men next season in Cal. Wagner's Minstrel Company.

The Booth-Barrett combination and Fanny Davenport have played to the banner business this season.

A Poughkeepsie editor recently wrote to a New York manager asking for twenty seats, and the manager replied, "Come down early and take the theater."

"Gomez de Vegas," a romantic play in which the late E. L. Davenport was successful many years ago, has been presented to Louis James by Fanny Davenport.

Mrs. Bernard Beere recently made her first appearance in public as a vocalist, and made a hit. She sang "The Minstrel Boy" and "The Bailiff's Daughter of Islington."

J. K. Emmet has caught on in "Uncle Joe" at the Fourteenth-street theater, New York, where he is drawing crowded houses. His engagement promises to be a great financial success.

Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett begin next season together September 23d in Louisville, where they play for one week, after which Modjeska will join Mr. Booth and Mr. Barrett will go to Chicago to produce his new play of "Garelon."

The San Francisco critics speak in high praise of the musical score of "The First Lieutenant," a new light opera, which was produced at the Tivoli theater last Monday. The libretto is not so favorably regarded, though both Clifford Fage, the composer, and Clark Wise, the librettist, received flattering testimonials on the night of its first production.

One of the strongest attractions that will be placed before the American public next season will be Charles Arnold in Clay M. Greene's American play, "Hans, the Boatman," produced for the first time or any stage, at Sheffield, England, March 7, 1887.

Monday night, April 29, "A Midnight Bell" entered on the third month of its successful run at the Bijou theater, New York, where Mr. Hoyt's amusing sketch of life in a little New England village continues to draw as large audiences as that house will hold.

Mlle. Rhea's new play, written by Roland Haven, an American, is entitled "Josephine," a story of the first empire, Mlle. Rhea playing the role of Napoleon's first wife. Every member of her company will be American except herself. The costumes will be made by Hawthorne.

Theatrical manager (despondently):—I am undone! Wife—Mercy! Has the theater burned down? "Worse! That new play on which I spent so much money contains such a fine moral lesson that the preachers are advising people to go see it. Now it won't draw enough to pay the ushers."

Rose Coghlan expects to spend her summer vacation in San Francisco, where she begins her next tour about the middle of August. [Cannot Manager Howe arrange to have Miss Coghlan play in Portland and thus introduce to us one of the most accomplished actresses on the American stage?]

"Lena" will be the name of the version of "As in a Looking Glass," written for Sarah Bernhardt by M. Berton. The great French actress abandoned several of her Italian engagements to rehearse this piece, which will be played at the Varietes, and to nurse M. Damala, who is in a critical condition, owing to his use of morphine.

Here is a story which was found in a 1789 almanac: Forrest, on one occasion, was rehearsing a tragedy and spoke to one of the "warriors" who entered in a slouching, undignified manner.

"Don't come on like that," he said, in a disgusted tone; "but like this"—and stepping into the wings, he showed him an impressive entrance.

"But, Mr. Forrest," said the man, "if I could come on like you, do you think I would be working for $8 a week?"

"Is that all you get?" asked Forrest indignantly.

"Yis," answered the helmeted Thespian.

"Well," exclaimed Forrest, walking away, "come on as you d——n please!"

Newton Beers, the brilliant young actor, is deep in preparation of the most elaborate production of Tennyson's idyl of the deep, "Enoch Arden!" that has ever been seen in this or any other country. His company will comprise about fifty people, all artists in their several lines. He will introduce new and novel musical and special features, including the sports and pastimes of the period. The mechanical and scenic effects will be among the most brilliant ever witnessed on the dramatic stage; among them the wreck of the ship "Good Fortune," the "Feast of the Harvest Moon," the "Island of Palms," and the "Translation of Enoch Arden." The production will cost at least $10,000. Mr. H. E. Wheeler is to manage the enterprise.

A glance at what European composers were doing at the time Washington was inaugurated as first president of the United States is interesting. Take Mozart, for instance. In 1786 he had finished the "Marriage of Figaro;" in 1788, "Don Juan," and in 1789 he accompanied Princess Liechtenstein to Berlin. Beethoven was only 19 and was court organist to Elector Max Franz. Haydn was 47 and had not yet written his greatest works. Handel had been dead thirty years. Gluck had been dead two years. Spontini was only 15 and Spohr 6. In 1889 we fail to discover that a single American composer is ready with anything of a national character, and New York theatrical managers have not a single play that has reference to epoch-making days of a century ago.

There was a serious panic at the Carl theater, Vienna, one night during the performance of a new burlesque. Matches in the candle in one of the safety-lamps had fallen from its socket and the wick continued burning in the melted grease. It was the smell more than the flame that caused the alarm. The cry of "Fire!" was raised, and the whole house made a disorderly rush for the doors. The actors endeavored to check the panic, and an engineer who happened to be in the house sprang on the stage and called out. "You idiots, to be ashamed of yourselves for taking fright at such a small flame!" This had the desired effect, and most of the spectators resumed their seats. Thanks to the alterations made after the Ring theater disaster, there was no excessive crush, and nobody was hurt.

Manager W. S. Cleveland has outlined a brilliant career for the Haverly-Cleveland Mastodon Minstrels next season. He will make a prominent feature of his Japanese contingent, Takatagawa's troupe, which has been re-engaged, and in addition those of Sugimato and Mitsuta have been secured. The three troupes aggregate thirty-five persons.

Willis P. Sweatnam, Hughey Dougherty, Billy Rice and Billy Emerson, four famous minstrel comedians, have already signed for the season, as also have Banks Winter, the Southern tenor, and Signor de Tomasc, the basso cantante. The latter is a native California and a graduate of the Milan Conservatory. With this constellation of minstrel lights, the Haverly-Cleveland company will undoubtedly be the "boss of the road."

During Mr. Irving's performance of "Macbeth," on one occasion, one of the gallery gods called out, "That's not in 'Macbeth!'" The rally would have upset the house but for the splendor of the acting. It reminds one of that utterance from the same celestial place on the first night of the only dramatic piece that Miss Bradfton has ever written, which did upset the house and spoil the piece. A scene was laid in which a child was kidnaped from its mother, and at the end, when all were made happy, the restoration of the child was taken for granted. It was the fault of a novelist, and passed unnoticed for quite a minute after the fall of the curtain. Then a "god" leaned over from the balcony and solemnly inquired: "What about that kid?" The piece was swamped in an inextinguishable burst of laughter.

Sardou, the play-writer, tells this story of himself: He was struggling for fame and a living, and could seem to lay hold on neither, and one night, as he traversed the Latin quarter he asked himself if life were really worth the labor that was put into it; if suicide were not almost excusable in the face of constant discouragements. A heavy rain coming on he stepped for shelter under a porte cochere, which he left suddenly, instinctively, without knowing why, and a ragged tramp took his place. Just then there was a terrible noise. Sardou turned and saw that an enormous block of stone had fallen from a passing dray on the tramp, killing him instantly. "I do not know what instinct," says he, "made me quit the place which destiny had marked for some one's death. But it seemed to show me that I was not meant to die poor and unknown—that I must work, struggle, and always hope. My star is shining behind a somewhat sky."

TRINCULO.

To a Boston Editor.

New York Herald.

"Walter Scott wrote children's stories,"
Sneered an editorial pen.
Novels clean and bright and newsy
Surely were not meant for men.

Rather give us Howells, plotless,
Lost within a flood of ink;
Or the dreary "problem" writer,
Dreaming plots which fairly stink.

Luckily we still have children
Not too civilized for Scott,
Who like force and cleanly fancy
Served up with a stirring plot.

The Tillamook Bars.

Speaking of the waters of Tillamook, the second best Oregon harbor and next to the Columbia, say, the Tillamook *Headlight* makes the following observations:

The fearful bugbear of a "shallow bar," attributable, partially, perhaps, to facts, but more probably to cowardice or extreme cautiousness of the captains of the vessels, is now done with. The old friend of Tillamook county, Captain Charles Yarneberg, brought the South Coast triumphantly into port, finding eighteen feet of water an hour and a half before high tide, discharged his cargo, loaded, and by Sunday, in all probability, greeted his astonished friends in San Francisco. This happened at the most opportune moment, as capitalists from Michigan were here upon the arrival of the South Coast, and were thus personally cognizant of the fact that we have a harbor and a safe entrance.

Stubborn Truths in Verse.

Some love a hand that it tapered and thin,
And some love a hand that is plump;
But any kind of a hand will win,
When Tutt's Liver Pills are trump.

Dyspeptic sufferers win good appetite, refreshing sleep and renewed health when they use these pills. "Dr. Tutt's Pills are doing wonders here," writes R. T. Williams, from Salisbury, Ind. People everywhere wonder at their marvelous virtues.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

A Chapter From Fred W Whipple's Forthcoming Publication.

The Most Mysterious Force Which Man Has Yet Brought Within His Powers—How It Is Controlled.

Electrical Review.

Street railroad men should not think that electric railroading is analogous with horse car railroading, for such is not the case.

The higher rates of speed which it is possible to maintain, the greater loads which it is possible to carry, and the additional weight of the motor and running gear, all combine to render necessary additional attention and care, not only in construction of new road but in the maintaining of old road.

Experience, so far, seems to have clearly demonstrated that by far a large majority of the street roads which have been equipped electrically, have been done so with accompanying annoying circumstances. The tracks have spread, sunk and curled up, and in several cases, complete reconstruction was the only remedy.

It must not, however, be thought that this, in all cases, is absolutely essential.

Throughout the country there has been the past few years, a most decided improvement in track construction, and the roads which have been built within the last year or two, no doubt, will stand the additional strains of the electric car.

Experience, however, dictates that no rail of any shape should be used that does not weigh at least fifty pounds per yard. It is also true that the tracks of a street road are subjected to strains which even the steam roads do not have to contend with. The side thrust of heavy vehicles in some instances is tremendous. As a result of the experience of the West End road of Boston, a girder rail weighing eighty-five pounds per yard is to be laid. Their experience has taught them that it is small economy to save in the construction of their road-bed.

In the management of electric roads a change will inevitably be brought about. A different class of men will be brought to attend to the duties. Without doubt, a more skilled and intelligent class of men will be necessary to maintain the service. I do not predict from this that the expense of operating per car will be greater, since in mechanical work of this nature the duties of one man can cover far more than in the case of operating with horses.

Outside of the higher officers, experience has shown that the regular horse car drivers and conductors prove the best electric car drivers. The judgment in regard to handling their car counts for more than mechanical experience on the part of others. What little mechanical skill and electrical knowledge is necessary to simply operate the car the ordinary, intelligent horse car driver soon masters. It is, however, true that he must exercise better judgment, give more attention to the handling of his car in looking out for pedestrians and vehicles, and in many other directions exercise caution and control over himself.

In the maintenance of the cars, naturally more skilled labor is required, and here the saving of a few dollars in wages would result disastrously. Intelligence is the prime factor, and this can only be obtained by paying for it.

The superintendents, and even the managers, of electric roads must of necessity become familiar with the details of their system, and 101 small rules and details which they have mastered in the handling of their horse car system will have to be thrown aside and be supplanted by new ones attained by thought and study of the new system.

In many cases, no doubt, good horse car superintendents will lose their situations, but in the general march of progress disaster is inevitably to come to some.

Throughout an entire electric system, it therefore seems that a better class of men will be required. Whether this will have any direct influence upon the labor problems which always harass and bother street car management, I cannot say. I am inclined to think that it would have a beneficial effect.

It seems to-day as if steam railroad practice must be studied to give valuable hints and assistance in the management and operation of the electric street roads. It does not necessar